PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,015—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERINGS
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Crerry	18th ,,
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Crerry	16th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Crerry	13th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A. M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	A. Leva	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	6th June.
GISELA	L. Breilch	4,260	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. [illegible]
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1066	Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO ...... 22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier	11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 9th June.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOORHANI," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6 May, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein;
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
FOR
FANCY GOODS.
SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.
ART METAL WORK,
NEW PATTERNS FROM THE BEST
LONDON AND PARIS HOUSES.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Water Colours, Moist, in Pans and Cakes.
Oil Colours, in Collapsible Tubes.
Water Colours, in Japanned Tin Boxes.
Oil Colours, in Japanned Tin Boxes.
Permanent Chinese White.
Indian Ink, in Sticks.
Liquid Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, in Quills.
Camel Hair Pencils, in Tin.
Domed Camel Brushes, in Quills.
Red Sable Pencils, in Quills,
Red Sable Pencils, in Albata for Oil and Water Colours.

Hog Hair Brushes, Flat and Round.
Slant Tiles and Circular Saucers.
Circular Slants and Indian Ink Grinders.
Palettes, Oval and Oblong, in Porcelain.
Palettes, Oblong, in Mahogany.
Drawing Pencils.
Coloured Chalk Pencils, 48 Colours.
Faber's Artists' Pencils, Siberian Lead.
Black Chalk Drawing Pencils.
Prepared Canvas.
Drawing Paper, Whatman's.
Drawing Boards.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

		Rs.	As
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue		16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red		16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons		16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality		33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.

BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1
BAHADUR MANILLAS No 2
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia,
NERVES, Lassitude.
COUGHS, Colds, Asthma,
IMPURITIES, of the Blood.
CHEST Complaints.
CONSTIPATION.
Skin Eruptions,
DIARRHŒA, Choleraic Symptoms.
RHEUMATISM. Sciatica, Lumbago.

SMALL AILMENTS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

ALL GENUINE,

Of proved Efficacy and specially prepared for INDIAN USE.

Far superior to imported Goods.

	Rs.
KEMP'S Paparidine	2-0
PERFECT Vital Invigorator	3-0
PECTORAL Cough Syrup	1-0
KEMP'S Sarsaparillas, from	2-4
COD LIVER OIL Preparations	1-8
SUMMER Effervescent Saline	1-4
KEMP'S Cholera Tincture	1-0
KEMP'S Rheumatikon	1-0

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

Messrs KEMP & Co. make a speciality of Filters and carry an enormous Stock of *every reliable make* in addition to the *Standard*.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

EASILY CLEANED.

QUICK IN ACTION.

MODERATE IN COST.

INEXPENSIVE TO RECHARGE

The "Standard" Water Filter is supplied in two sizes only, 1 gallon, Rs. 12 ; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8, charged ready for use. These Filters effectually remove all impurities, germs, and microbes from water, and afford a certain protection from CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, TYPHOID, and other disease conveyed by contaminated water.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO, LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50		,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	8	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMON COMPLAINTS.

		Rs.	a.
For FEVER try Febricura	per bot.	1	0
For LIVER try Nature's Tonic	,,	1	8
For CONSTIPATION try Laxative Granules	,,	1	0
For BOILS try Sulphur Lozenges	,,	0	12
For DEPRESSION try Coca Wine	,,	2	8
For WEAKNESS try Easton's Syrup	,,	1	8
For DIARRHŒA try Chlorodyne, per bot., 0-8, 0-12	,,	1	8
For DYSENTERY try Bael and Red Gum	,,	1	0

For FURTHER INFORMATION see "READY REMEDIES," a Copy of which will be sent post free to any address by

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.
THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.
Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOOTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITÉS.

RUSSIA LEATHER. } LACE BOOTS, Rs. 20 Cash.

HORSE HIDE. } LACE BOOTS, Rs. 15-12 Cash.

POLO CALF. } RIDING BOOTS, Rs. 40 Cash.

BEST WORKMENSHIP

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

MONDAY, 7TH JUNE,

on which occasion Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera

THE "MIKADO"

will be produced.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH,

THE GONDOLIERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH,

COMEDY BY JOSEPH DERRICK.

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.

Box Plan SOUNDY & Co.

Doors Open 8-30. Overture 9-30.

T. EMPSON, Business Manager,
for Mr. CLIFFORD WILLARD.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)................Rs. 12

Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15

Single Copy..As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMDAYAL NATHMAL has agreed to SELL to our client his right, title and interest in the Decree and orders in the Bombay High Court suit No. 11 of 1896.

Any person having any claims into or upon the said Decree and orders is required to send in the same to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 12th instant, on which day the sale is to be completed.

HIRALAL, MULLA AND MULLA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 19, Church Gate Street, 3rd June, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 88 of 1897.

In the Matter of HARIRAM ANUNDJI HANSRAJ CUVERJI and NARANJI CUVERJI, residing at Chukla, Bombay, and MULJI DAMJI and DEWKARN PARSHOTUM, residing at Kurrachee, carrying on business as Silk Merchants at Bombay, Chukla Street, in the name and firm of CUVERJI NANJI: adjudged insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that SURJI MURARJI, a partner in the firm of MURARJI GIRDHAR, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any he has, why the order made in this matter on the nineteenth day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven, whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor Surji Murarji, a partner in the firm of Murarji Girdhar, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said nineteenth day of May file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvents Hariram Anundji Mulji Damji and Dewkarn Parshotum are concerned. Dated this second day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON.
Clerk of the Court.

"Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of June, 1897.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 25 per Share for the half-year ending 31st December 1896, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of their Share-Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RAMCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st June, 1897.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1897, at 5 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Account made up to 31st December, 1896.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Directors.
4th. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 28th June 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs.	a.
1 Pound	in Rs. 15 oz. post free	15	12
½ "	" " 7-8 oz. post free	8	0
¼ "	" " 3-12 oz. post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.

Single Copy...........................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

A COMFORTABLE and refined HOME for few Gentlemen. Excellent position, open to sea-breeze. Apply "B. B.," care of this Office.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS will RE-OPEN on June 9th.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, RALEIGH BICYCLE, with pneumatic tyres and oil-retaining gear case. Also a spare pair of cushion-tyred Wheels for same. All in good order. Price Rs. 170. Apply "X.X.X.," care of this paper.

LOANS GRANTED by European on jewellery and all kinds of Household Goods, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6,000. Transactions strictly private. Always address "THOMAS," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

COACHMAN (Hindu)—WANTS SITUATION, can drive single or pair, understands care and treatment of Horses. Strongly recommended by employer leaving Bombay.—"H," care of this Office.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and very comfortable HOTEL in Matheran. Detached Bungalows for Families and commodious Bedrooms are still available for the Hot Season. All Home comforts provided. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

RECEIVED LADIES' MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL COMPANIONS, Rs. 20, 30 and 40, suitable for presents.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay!

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 11 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

MANGOES! AFOOS MANGOES! Rs. 3 and PYREE, Rs. 2 per dozen, delivered in Bombay. Up-country orders also executed. TUKINA, Bazar Supplier, at Khara Kua, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on and from the 5th instant, ALL UP TRAINS, with the Exception of the Mail, will be DELAYED at BANDORA for MEDICAL INSPECTION, instead of SANTA CRUZ, as at present.

For further particulars the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations should be referred to.

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada, and are now prepared to issue Policies covering risk of Fire on every description of approved property.

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is intended to commence the DOUBLING of the LINE between DAHANU and SACHIN, a distance of 80 Miles in July, 1897.

Contractors desirous of taking up work on the Schedule of Rates system are invited to submit tenders. Sections and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Undersigned, who will furnish Bills of Quantities and Forms of Tender. Contractors are invited to go over the line and submit Tenders to the Undersigned at his Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up till 1 P. M., on June 25th, 1897.

A deposit amounting to 10 per cent. on the value of the work contracted for will be required.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CECIL RICHARDSON,
Acting Resident Engineer.

Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st June, 1897.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

Forbes Street, BOMBAY,

Bunder Road, KARACHI.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR SUPPLY OF

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

FOR

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Cotton Ginning and Press Factories.
Rice Mills. Flour Mills.
Oil Mills. Ice Factories.
Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers.,
&c., &c.

A STOCK OF MACHINERY

KEPT IN BOMBAY.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE COTTON MILL known as the Wahlan Mills, formerly called the Ookerda Khetsey Mill.

Under instructions from Goverdhundass Gokuldass Tejpal, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the land, buildings and machinery of the above mill as described below. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, Old Secretariat Building, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE-MENTIONED.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Freehold land, situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14,314, old Survey No. , new Survey No. 1-2516, and containing by admeasurement 15,278 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 2,073 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old Survey No. , and portion of new Survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land, whereof the late Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar, in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No. , and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No. , old Survey No. , new Survey No. 2540.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and containing by admeasurement 5861 square yards and 8-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collectors No. 19, old Survey No. , new Survey No. 2511.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 9, new No. 14125, old Survey No. and portion of new Survey No. 2-2511.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 15,790 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the lessor, Cursetjee Nowrojee Jamestjee Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57 65, 63, 73, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old, No. 96, new No. 16586, old Survey No. new Survey No 1-2514, 2-2514, 2-2514, 4-2514 and 5-2514.

BOILERS, ENGINES, MACHINERY AS FOLLOWS:—
3 Engines of respectively 30, 60, and 70 nominal horse-power
3 Boilers of 130lbs. pressure.
1 Donkey engine.
1 Mechanic shop containing 8 machines.
2 Cotton gins.
9 Machines in blow-room.
48 Carding engines.
12 Drawing frames.
14 Slubbing frames.
13 Intermediate frames.
32 Roving frames.
37 Throstles containing..............................9,640 spindles.
21 Mules..............................14 872 spindles.
Total 24,512 spindles.
2 baling presses.
4 bundling presses.
= 105 reels

And all and singular the other steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear and millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils which have, since the execution of the said mortgage, or which are now fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises, or any part thereof, or in or about the said mill buildings and premises, or any of them or any part thereof, in addition to or in substitution for the steam engines, boilers, mill-gear and millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery above described.

The mill property may be inspected between 10 and 4 p. m. daily on application to the mortgagee's man who is in charge on the premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

HAND-BOOK,

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................................Rs, 6,

Packing and Postage extra,

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.................£577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay,

23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000

RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc. on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce,

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent,

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	.... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	.... £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	.... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	.... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...................£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...........................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	.... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	.... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the new Great Eastern Mill, Chichpoogly, by order of the Agents, New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Hasanali Mahomedali—

5 roving frames.
2 intermediate frames.
2 flyer throstles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Hopkinson.
5 cases hop ale.
100 drums each 1 gallon Sanitas disinfecting fluid.
15 barrels and 2½ gross tins Pineotas disinfecting power.
8 tins each 1 gallon and 5½ doz. Pineotas disinfecting fluid.
210 bars Pineotas soap.
33 kerosine oil cooking stoves.
13 kerosine oil round stoves, 1, 2 and 3 wicks.

On account of the concerned—
1 case containing 10,000 Manilla cigars No. 2.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Peshawur—
10 B. K. & Co.—3-5-3 cases containing eau de cologne, brazel exhausters, teats, teething necklaces, thermometers, sanitary towels, vinolia cream and powder, drugs, mechanical toys, &c.

ex s. s. City of Edinburgh.
N. R. B. K. and Co. 1—1 case harness furniture.

ex s. s. India.
P. M. A. ½—2 casks each 60 dozens empty opal pots with covers.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 dog-cart.
1 fast grey Arab horse.
1 English-made gentlemen's saddle by Davis.
Any any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 130 CHESTS OF GREEN HYSON TEA.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sha Lulloo Hurchund and on account and at the risk of Sha Hurjivan Mohandass, the undermentioned 130 chests of green Hyson tea:—

No. 10- 6 chests, each 69 lbs.
No. 11 63 chests, each 75 lbs.
No. 12 25 chests, each 58 lbs.
No. 13 11 chests, each 58 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 96 CASES COLOURS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Jeevan Chuttoor, the undermentioned 96 cases colours:—

33 cases congo red,
54 cases scarlet.
9 cases violet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, nearly opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co., handsome and substantial made household furniture, such as 2 drawing-room suites, lined velvet ottomans, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, 4 strong-made double bed-steads, dining table, chest of drawers, book case, glass cupboards, one American orchestral organ, one ebonized cottage piano in good order, etc., the property of a furniture merchant closing business.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES HAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mount Tower, Mount Road, Mazagon, close to Aga Khan's Mausoleum, on account and at the risk of P. V. Phatak of Dahanu:—

About 54 pressed bales of hay, about 170 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., the stock-in-trade of the late Mooljee Haridass, consisting of:—

Rolls and pieces of prints, iron safe, beddings, pillows, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Bhoiwada, near Bhooleshwar, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Vithaldas Sakhalchund, consisting of:—

A large quantity of white and colored silk, cupboard, boxes, globe lamps, pictures, clock, iron safe, large copper pots, tins of colour, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay waler gelding, about 15 hands, aged, goes in saddle and harness, thoroughly quiet.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria.
1 do. glass-fronted brougham.
1 country-bred pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome silver grey Arab about 14-2, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bycicle.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 39, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, very handsome table ornaments, a first-rate large size Millner's safe, one very handsome shell-shaped English-built park phaeton, rubber tyred, recently done up and most comfortable, one handsome strong rubber-tyred dog-cart with a powerful bay Arab pony, 13-3, and a set of English harness, a handsome bay Australian gelding, aged 7 years, with black points, good hard worker and quiet, one handsome New Zealand mare imported by Hunter, 6 years old, believed to be sound, has been driven by a lady, sets of English brass-mounted single harness, &c., the property of Rev. THOS. H. GREIG.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Andheri, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets pictures, one handsome strong-built victoria, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, one powerful bay horse, pigeons, pigs, monkeys, dogs, bird cages, fowl-house, &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on the east by the said road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marker, as the northern portion of the testator, Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land form part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 48, New Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture also Butnagherry and English-made furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best electro-plated ware, one first-rate rosewood semigrand pianoforte by "Schiemayer" in very good order, very rich table ornaments, rich Brussels, Persian and Cambay carpets, brass telescopic lamps, brass bed-tead, valuable carved screens, three and five-light gas chandeliers, Indian armoury, Japanese cabinets, one iron fire-resisting safe on stand, one handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage by "Kesterton, in very good order, one strong single-seated office brougham, one handsome strong Madras built buggy in very good order, one pair of handsome chesnut Arab horses, both go in single and double harness, one handsome bay Arab regularly ridden by a lady, goes well in harness, sets of brass-mounted double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of A. BREUL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy

AND

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts...............	10	8
Pints.................	6	0

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rats.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,402½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,290
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	82
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	615
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	47
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	818	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	753
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,650
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	851xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	730
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,150xd
David Mill	1,400	50.	500	dvd Rs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50.	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	650
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	700
Blegunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,670
Imperial Cotton	1000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	545
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	245
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	240
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.3	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	760
Leopold	3,300	100	100	dvd Rs.10	270
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,530
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,225
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	730
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	400
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	930xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	1,225
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,070
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	1,925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	155
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	325
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	670
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
[illegible]ishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	500	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50	...	122½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	300
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	100
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	165
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,900
Do. New Issue	560	375	625	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,800	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	187
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	8	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	29xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	205
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co. Ld	640	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,650
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	345
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmalpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	50	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs [illegible]	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	580
New Indian	4,000	12	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	200
Volkart	...	800	100	dvd Rs65	1,055

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced ... 103 14
Three and-a-half per cent 1842 ... 10[illegible]
Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans ... 121
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872 ... nom.
City of Paris Loan ... nom.
Four per cent, Port Trust Bonds ... 104

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 34m. High water, 6.54m., 1-52a. Low water, 6-37m., 7-59a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m.
P. and O. Company's steamer India, with English mails of the 21st instant, expected to arrive, daylight.
Special Meeting, Grand Lodge A. S. Freemasons of India, Novelty Theatre, 5-45 p.m. ; Banquet, Town Hall.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Thorndale and Brahmani left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Safari and Brindisi yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mirzapore entered, and the steamers Lalpoora and Algoa left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance is 115, and the admissions during the month were 1,385, the prevailing disease being fevers.

THE MARINE BATTALION BAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

CHEATING THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES. Gopal Chander Dutt, the Hindu who, under arrest was brought to Bombay on the charge of cheating the Oriental and Standard Life Assurance Companies in respect of the amount of life-policies, being ill, the charge could not be gone through, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate postponed the hearing.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—An annual meeting of the E. and A.-I. Association of Western India was held last night in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder. The annual report and a congratulatory address to be presented to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee were adopted. A detailed account of the proceedings will be published in our next issue.

ACCIDENT TO A DEAF AND BLIND MENDICANT.—On Wednesday evening, an old Mahomedan mendicant woman, named Amina, aged about seventy-five years, who is both deaf and blind, was attempting to cross Shaik Memon Street, when she was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, sustaining fracture of four ribs. The woman was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and was detained under treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 4th instant, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 39, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Dare Salem, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Reunion, St. Marie, Tamatave, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossibe, and Diago Suarez, per extra s. s. Kerbela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Monday next.

DEATH OF THE SURAT MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.—A correspondent writes :—Mr. Nanumian Buxoomian Shaikh, the secretary of the Surat Municipality, died of heart disease, on Sunday last, at midnight, at the age of 50. The deceased held the office for twenty years, during which time he discharged the onerous and responsible duties of his office with honesty and perseverence. His sad death has spread great regret amongst the citizens and Municipal Commissioners.

DROWNED IN A POND.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Elphinstone Road, on view of the body of a Mahomedan, name unknown, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased, who appeared to be a little deranged in mind, had been seen wandering about the Parel village for the last six months. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, deceased was seen seated by the side of a pond in the fields off Elphinstone Road, and about half-an-hour afterwards he was found lying in water in the pond, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF SOWBHAGYAWATI YESHWADABAI KANTAK.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Yeshwadabai, the wife of Dr. Shantaram V. Kantak, the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay, and the daughter of the late Mr Vishnoo Ghanashamm Vakil, which occurred, on Wednesday last, at her father's house in Girgaum. She was one of the well educated ladies of the Gond Sarashwat Brahmin community of Bombay, and died of consumption, at the age of about 40. Her funeral ceremony, which took place yesterday morning, was well attended. She leaves her only surviving daughter and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

THE ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—Mr. Nusserwanji Edulji Mehta, High Court pleader, writes to us :—"Permit me through the columns of your valuable journal to express my best thanks to my numerous friends and supporters who had expressed their willingness to vote for me and to assist me at the ensuing Bye-Election in the A (Fort) Ward. You will also be pleased to announce that at the intervention of mutual friends, I have withdrawn my candidature in favour of my friend, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law.—Dr. E. F. Underwood begs to thank the numerous gentlemen who had promised their support to Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, at the Municipal Election, which was to have been held this morning at the Crawford Markets. Their presence will not be required as the election will not now be contested.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of May last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 1,439, among whom the number of new admissions was 340, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	20	1	8	29
Vanias	26	8	20	54
Brahmins	42	10	17	69
Lohanas	5	2	..	7
Other Castes	137	20	24	181
Total	230	41	69	340

The average daily attendance was 46.

DANGER OF SITTING ON AN OVERBRIDGE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Shaik Mahomed Babanbhai, aged thirty years, a coachman employed in the service of Mr. Ludha Ebrahim, of Bellasis Road. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, he was found lying unconscious on the stone pavement below the Carnac Bridge, by a labourer employed in the Engineering Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The Railway police were informed, and the man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on regaining his consciousness, the deceased stated that on the previous evening he went to a friend's house, at Dhobi Talao, to dine, but as the dinner was not ready, he went for a walk, and sat on the Carnac Overbridge, when he suddenly became drowsy and fell down. The Railway police on an inquiry ascertained that the statement made by the deceased was correct. On examination at the hospital by the House-Surgeon it was found that deceased had sustained an extensive compound fracture of the left arm below the elbow-joint and that fever had already set in. The arm was amputated the same morning, and he seemed to be improving, until the 2nd instant, when he suddenly relapsed back to his former condition, and died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

THE paralysis of the ordinary life of the city caused by plague during the last six months has been felt in no department more severely than in that of our amusements. Public entertainments of all kinds have been conspicuous by their absence, and it is a general remark that "we 've been having a very dull time." Now that the plague is almost a thing of the past, the announcement that this long spell of dramatic and artistic inactivity is to be broken by a visit from the Willard Opera Company must be very welcome to the public. The season of the company at the Tivoli Theatre is only likely to be a brief one, so that play-goers should, and no doubt will, make the best of this long-desired opportunity, especially as nearly all the artistes who, in recent years, did so much to raise the reputation of the company to the high position it now occupies, are still in evidence. The season opens on Monday night with a performance of "The Mikado," to be followed by "The Gondoliers," on Tuesday, and a combination comedy on Wednesday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. [illegible] bottle.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

THE NEW RULES.

THE following Exchange Compensation Rules already summarised in our telegram columns are given below published in supersession of all previous orders :—

"The Governor General takes this opportunity of declaring that the grant of exchange compensation is a provisional addition of salary, calculated on the difference between the gold value of half the salary at the market rate of exchange and its value at a privileged rate, which for the present is fixed at one shilling and sixpence per rupee ; subject to the condition that it shall in no case exceed in any quarter the amount of rupees by which £250 sterling converted at the privileged rate shall fall short of the equivalent of £250 converted at the market rate. The Government of India reserve full power at any time to consider the whole subject, without admitting any vested rights to receive compensation in the form now sanctioned, or in any other form. The object of granting compensation is to secure certain classes of the Indian public servants against serious depreciation of their emoluments by a fall in the sterling value of their rupee salaries ; so that they may be enabled to live according to their station and so that the public service may continue to attract recruits of the same high quality as heretofore."

RULES.

Rule 1.—The grant of compensation is deemed to be justified on the considerations stated above in the case of those public servants only who supply the indispensable European element in the administrative body of Indian officials.

Rule 2.—The officers who fulfil the conditions are (1) Europeans appointed in England ; (2) officers appointed as Europeans in India to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or to the Services and Departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government to be indispensable. For the purpose of maintaining that proportion " Europe " shall be deemed to include the English speaking colonies.

Rule 3.—The Government shall determine from time to time what are the Services in which European qualifications are deemed to be indispensable.

Rule 4.—(1). No person hereafter appointed in India to such an office or Service shall be eligible, unless on appointment he shall be declared eligible by a certificate granted by the Government. (2). The certificate will set forth the grounds upon which the holder is deemed to be a European of the class described in Rule 1. (3). Such certificate shall not be given to any person who is qualified for appointment under 33 Vict cap. 3, sec 6. (4). The decision of the Government as to the granting or refusing of such certificate shall be final.

Rule 5.—Exchange compensation is not admissable to (a) person temporarily appointed to the service of the government for a specified duty upon allowances definitely fixed for the particular case ; (b) persons serving under a contract in which their allowances are definitely fixed, which is not preliminary to employment in one of the regular Services of the Government, and five years of service under which have not elapsed ; (c) persons who are not members of any regular Service and who are employed in a professional capacity (such as lawyers, teachers, lecturers, clergymen, medical men), without being debarred from private exercise of their profession.

Rule 6.—If any part of an officer's salary is fixed in sterling and is converted into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed annully for the adjustment of transactions between England and and India, the allowance is payable only in respect of the excess, if any portion of his salary not fixed in sterling. When a wound or good service pension due to an officer serving in India is received by him in sterling in England, abatement should be made from the exchange compensation drawn from India, the amount of the abatement being equal to the amount by which the equivalent of the sterling pension at the official rate of exchange exceeded by that at the market rate fixed for the quarter for the payment of exchange compensation.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Rule 7.—The allowance is granted in the form of a percentage on an officer's salary, which will be calculated by the Comptroller-General each quarter and notified by him about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter, subject to the limits prescribed in clause 2. It will be based on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange in Calcutta during the quarter ending on the date named falls short of the privileged rate of exchange.

Rule 8.—The percentage fixed for any quarter is applicable to all payments of salary falling due during that quarter. Thus the percentage for the July to September quarter applies to the salary payable between the 1st July and the 30th September, which ordinarily is the salary for June, July and August. When salary is drawn for a portion of a month exchange compensation is admissible only for that portion of the month, and the maximum monthly limit if applicable must be proportionately reduced.

Rule 9.—Allowance is payable month by month with the pay and under the rules under which the pay is drawn, and will be charged as pay, but under a separate detailed head. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance is admissible only on the salary as defined in Article 47. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Indian Army Regulations, it is admissible only on pay, Indian allowances, and staff pay. Deputation allowance does not come within the definition of salary in Article 47 of the Civil Service Regulations, and consequently exchange compensation is not admissible in respect of it, but if in any case deputation allowance has been specially permitted to count a salary for calculating leave allowance it may also count for exchange compensation.

Rule 10.—Exchange compensation is admissible on leave allowances fixed in rupees and drawn in india.

Rule 11.—Exchange compensation is not admissible to Government officers in foreign service. The Government of India, however, so far as they are concerned, agree to the grant of it to such officers, under the present rules and restrictions ; but it is in each case for the foreign employer to decide in the first instance whether he is willing to grant the allowance or not. If he signifies his desire to give the allowance the sanction of the Local Government by whom the officer's services were lent should be applied for with a full statement of the grounds on which the officer considers himself eligible for the allowance.

Rule 12.—Family remittances of pay are not permissible to any officer who is at the time in respect of which pay is due in receipt of exchange compensation.

Rule 13.—These rules come into force with effect from the 1st of April, 1897, provided officers to whom exchange compensation would not be amissible under these rules, but who have been admitted to it under rules previously in force, will continue to draw to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897 ; but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of their claim to allowance.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The following explanatory resolution accompanies the Exchange Compensation Rules.

It is to be borne in mind in applying the rules that " Europe " includes the English speaking colonies, end that Eurasians who are not natives of India are to be considered Europeans.

As regards officers appointed in England, all Europeans so appointed, whether in the Military or the Civil service, will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance unless their salries are fixed in sterling, or unless they are specifically excluded from it by the terms of their engagement.

As regards officers appointed in India, they will not be eligible for exchange compensation allowance if they belong to a class to which an important privilege as to appointments in India is secured by Statute 33 Vic., cap 3. That class is thus defined : "The words ' natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

Before officers appointed in India and not excluded by the above test are eligible for exchange compensation allowance, two further qualifications are necessary—(1) they must have been appointed either (a) to offices to which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or (b) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable. (2) They must have been appointed as Europeans, and in the second case for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans. It is not possible without some little delay to take complete lists of offices, Services or Departments falling within categories (a) and (b) above mentioned. For the present the following orders are issued and local Governments and Departments are desired as soon as possible to make lists of the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

VII.—The following are included : (1) Appointments limited (or practically so) to barristers or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. (2) Appointments limited to persons who possess special education or skill that is obtainable only in England, such as higher medical appointments ; appointments connected with special scientific investigations ; engineering appointments in cases where officers have been taken over from companies or specially appointed by reason of European experience ; skilled artizans with European training ; appointments connected with marine or shipping. (3) Appointments in services and departments which are in all but exceptional cases restricted to members of the Indian Civil Service or officers of the Army. Officers not belonging these two classes who have in the past been admitted to these services and departments will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance. In most cases this kind of admission has now ceased, and a substitute for it been found in the admission of provincial service officers to listed posts. Officers admitted under the new rules are not entitled, as they do not comply with the second condition above mentioned, viz., they have not been admitted as Europeans. (4). Appointments which by practice or order are confined to men enlisted in the British Army or services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by Government to be indispensable.

The only services and departments which have as yet been admitted within this category are those referred to in the orders of 1879 regarding the appointment and promotion of Europeans. They are (1) Accounts Departments Civil Public Works, and Military and Forest Departments, so far as these are filled by appointment after examination; and (2) Education Departments in the case of persons appointed by the Secretary of State ; and the following departments: Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police. These orders do not refer to appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200.

There is a further important restriction to be observed with regard to all these services and departments. Not all Europeans in these appointments are eligible, but only those who have been appointed "as Europeans" and "for the purpose of maintaining the proportion" of Europeans held to be indispensable.

To many of the departments named (perhaps most of them) there are two avenues of admission. In the Accounts Departments there is admission by nomination and examination, and by promotion from the subordinate accountant service. In most of the branches of the P. W. D. there is admission by appointment in England, and admission by appointment in India under regulations equally open to Europeans and natives. In all these cases it is the first kind of appointment only which is designed to maintain the indispensable proportions of Europeans, and those appointed under the second method are not appointed as Europeans and for the purpose of maintaining the proportion, and are therefore under the orders now conveyed not eligible. The same is the case as has been pointed out with " provincial service " officers admitted to " listed appointments. "

The admission of officers holding subordinate and ministerial appointments is to be decided by the criteria above explained. In the main those who are serving in subordinate positions will not fulfil the necessary conditions, but if there are subordinate offices, as doubtless there are, which in the public interest must at present be held by Europeans, persons so selected for them will be entitled to draw the allowance. In the present resolution no orders are issued for the admission for such offices (except those which are sanctioned as offices to be held by British soldiers drawing staff pay). But Local Governments and departments will include in the recommendation they send with reference to paragraph 6 above any subordinate or ministerial offices which they consider to come under classes A and B.

Rule 13 of the annexed rules, so far as it provides for the withdrawal of the exchange compensation allowance from officers admitted to it under past rules, will not be brought into force until the proposed lists appointments are considered and determined. When that is done the limitation prescribed must be applied to all officers who do not come within the list ; but meantime no person who is not clearly admissible within the instructions now issued should be admitted to exchange compensation allowance.

WANTED A NEW ROAD FOR MATUNGA.

THE following memorial has been addressed to Mr. George Cotton, President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned residents and owners of property in the Matunga, Govari, Wadala, and Manmalla districts, respectfully beg to submit for your reconsideration the following representation respecting the great inconvenience and loss we suffer for the want of a road to run from east to west and join the Matunga Sion road with the Lady Jamsetji road. The distance between Dharavi and Naigam Cross roads, which run from east to west and join the Sion Division with Mahim, is about two miles and a half. This in itself is, we make bold to assert, sufficient to convince you of the necessity of such a road. The G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies have, like all shrewd mercantile bodies, long foreseen the necessity of such a road, which the one Company has made manifest by erecting a station on its line near the Matunga village and purchasing recently long strips of land on either side of their line to the south of the temporary Matunga Station with the view of constructing in the near future a permanent station there (anticipating a great rise in the value of land in the locality), and the other Company by sanctioning a station for the Middle Mahim District.

Mr. (now Sir) E. C. K. Ollivant, one of the best Municipal Commissioners of this City, grasped the usefulness of a road and laid one out, with the sanction of the Corporation, so far back as 1885-86, from Matunga road to the Mahim foreshore. His successor, Mr. H. A. Acworth, about whose ability there are no two opinions, indicated his concurrence in the view held by his predecessor as regards the urgent need of such a road by purchasing for its construction several plots of ground and asking Government, with the sanction of the Corporation, to take up others under the Land Acquisition Act.

The views of two such eminent Municipal Commissioners, we respectfully beg to submit ought to be ample proof that the road in question is a great desideratum.

We are humbly of opinion that the road is now not only necessary, but urgently needed for the following reasons :—

(1) The value of land in the locality is rapidly rising. Land which could have been purchased even so late as 1890 and before the making of the New Matunga Road for about eight annas a square yard cannot now be obtained even at one rupee.

(2) Buildings are being erected irregularly everywhere and anywhere in the districts owing to the absence of a proper roadway.

(3) The gavan leading to the Matunga station such as it is at present, was used to a great extent by the occupants of more than a thousand huts and buildings in and around the locality during the prevalence of the plague. We might here point out that the locality is exceptionally healthy, and that not a single case of plague had occurred in the Matunga village or on the Tansa road. The Parsee Punchayet and others have erected several segregation huts in Matunga so substantially as to serve the purposes of dwelling places even during the rains, but, owing to there being no practicable access to the station during the monsoon, the occupants of these huts and other bungalows and houses are quitting their present abodes and returning to overcrowded places.

(4) The development of the above-mentioned districts and the expansion thereby of the Municipal revenues is checked for want of cheap and easy means of communication with places of business in the City. The G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies are awaiting the construction of the road now urged by us ere they undertake the erection of a platform and station respectively.

(5) The recent experience in the City has made clear to every one the positive necessity of preventing overcrowding therein. To effect this, road should be made in the vicinity of Railway stations in the City and the Railway authorities should be induced to erect wherever feasible other stations in open localities. We firmly believe that such a road as the one solicited by us will give an impetus to capitalists to construct dwelling places in the extensive open area between Naigam Cross and Dharavi roads.

(6) The issue of tickets at the Matunga Station averages 530 per day and the number of season passes aggregates 100 per month.

You will, Sir, perceive, from all that has been above narrated, how important it is that the Matunga-Mahim Road should be laid and completed at as early a date as practicable and that all available land for the roadway should be acquired without loss of time, more especially as this can be done with greater pecuniary advantage now than after the erection of buildings on the proposed roadway.

We beg, under all the circumstances of the case, you will be pleased to lay our prayer before the Corporation with your recommendation that the poor villagers and other residents of Matunga, who have to wade through puddle ankle-deep during the rainy season, should be relieved of their sufferings. For which act of kindness we shall ever feel grateful.—We beg, &c.,—(Sd.) Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakey, Ardashir Pestonji Setna, S. M. Moses, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Burjorji Manockji Cola, Hormusjee Cooverjee Setna, M. N. Motisha, Dadabhoy Merwanjee, Jehangirjee B. Colah, and six hundred others.

Matunga, May 20.

JUDGMENT was pronounced at Lahore on Monday in the Rawalpindi bribery charges by Mr. Meredith, C. S., Magisrrate, specially appointed. The Magistrate, after sitting for more than a fortnight, hearing evidence, delivered a long judgment in which he found the Malik guilty of extortion under section 354 of the Penal Code on two of the charges ; discharged him on the third, whilst in the fourth case the evidence has not been completed. In the Kullar case the Malik is sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment, and in Baisakhi Shah's case to one year's simple imprisonment, the sentence in the latter case to commence upon the the expiration of the first. Rabi Shah, the moburrir, is sentenced to twelve months' for the Kullar case. The Magistrate was severe in his censure of the Malik's conduct, and described his defence, which alleged conspiracy, as absurd and preposterous ; adding that it was the last straw by clutching at which the drowning Malik tried to keep his head above water. After the delivery of the sentence an application to the Sessions Judge for bail was made by counsel to the Malik. It was stated that the Malik was in a precarious state of health. Eventually it was arranged that he should be examined by Dr. Coates to enable the Sessions Judge, if necessary, to pass a temporary order pending the perusal of the judgment and the file of the case. Dr. Coates granted the necessary certificate of ill-health.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29.678	N	4	88·6	71·6	67	...	0·87	+0·84
Sirsa	29·626	NNE	7	99·4	79·1	61	0·07	0·28	+0·23
Delhi	29·634	NW	6	104·7	75·4	46	0·10	0·10	+0·1
Agra	29·545	SW	5	103·0	82·2	50	...	0·01	−0·01
Cawnpore	29·562	NNW	3	110·5	85·	41	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·553	ENE	4	111·6	91·2	52	...	..	−0·07
Jhansi	29·592	Calm	1	109·2	88·7	30	..	..	−0·14
Jacobabad	29·598	ESE	7	108·4	86·0	38	...	...	...
Karachi	29·629	WSW	16	92·3	82·5	78	...	..	...
Jeypore	29·635	SE	5	107·6	84·4	37	..	...	−0·01
Ajmere	29·605	W	?	105·4	85·5	30	...	0·05	+0·02
Deesa	29·669	WSW	16	108·4	78·5	66	...	..	−0·12
Ahmedabad	29·709	WSW	5	110·3	81·8	58	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·660	WNW	20	102·0	78·9	44	..	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·705	WSW	16	107·4	7 ·5	79	..	...	−0·09
Ghadechi	29·704	W	14	103·2	82·2	56	...	..	...
Veraval	29·71	W	9	86·6	8 ·2	80	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·651	SW	11	104·9	83·6	42	...	..	−0·06
Indore	29·664	NW	6	103·1	82·6	36	...	...	−0·26
Saugor	29·590	WNW	14	106·8	83·1	43	..	...	−0·03
Jubbulpore	29·580	NW	5	11 ·0	90·1	23	..	..	−0·21
Hoshangabad	29·634	Calm	3	110·0	88·5	40	...	...	−0·21
Khandwa	29·671	W	12	105·7	87·6	37	...	..	−0·24
Raipur	29·604	SW	11	112·0	85·0	31	..	0·28	+0·05
Nagpur	29·624	WSW	14	111·2	85·5	42	..	...	−0·53
Amraoti	29·648	SW	8	108·4	85·7	45	...	...	−0·34
Akola	29·672	WNW	9	107·7	88·1	51	...	...	−0·26
Surat	29·694	SSW	4	97·7	83·1	71	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	29·6 0	W	14	101·9	80·1	47	...	...	−0·25
Bombay	29·734	W	7	92·2	83·0	74	..	..	−0·93
Poona	29·725	WNW	15	100·0	76·8	43	...	...	−0·53
Ahmednagar	29·688	NW	10	99·3	79·9	57	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·718	SW	3	103·5	82·2	27	...	...	..
Sholapur	29·695	NW	6	103·7	77·9	46	...	..	−0·39
Ratnagiri	29·73	NNW	6	93·4	83·3	77	...	0·01	−2·07
Belgaum	29·71	W	?	93·7	69·7	77	..	...	−0·61
Goa	29·739	N	11	91·1	83·4	7	...	...	...
Karwar	29·712	N	5	91·3	82·4	7	...	..	−2·97
Mangalore	29·757	Calm	2	88·3	7 ·9	89	0·02	1·14	−1·53
Calicut	29·764	ESE	5	88·8	75·5	84	0·33	1·58	−0·28
Cochin	29·772	Calm	4	87·3	77·1	86	0·11	2·98	+0·61
Bangalore	29·788	NNW	10	87·3	71·3	79	...	...	−0·57
Secunderabad	29·657	SW	7	105·7	76·7	56	0·02	0·02	−0·35
Masulipatam	29·665	Calm	?	98·7	78·1	73	0·01	0·01	−0·33
Bellary	29·754	SW	10	99·7	?9·3	51	...	...	−0·23
Cuddapah	29·707	NW	6	105·2	78·4	76	0·08	0·08	−0·38
Madras	29·687	N	9	105·	72·	60	2·12	2·12	+1·92
Coimbatore	29·762	SW	5	93·4	75·3	72	...	..	−0·15
Trichinopoly	29·828	WNW	7	105·6	81·7	62	...	...	−0·17
Negapatam	29·694	W	12	108·1	82·9	73	...	...	−0·17
Colombo	29·772	WSW	11	87·4	78·	84	0·14	1·23	+0·14
Aden	29·697	E	12	97·8	85·8	71	...	..	...

In column " Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·00) ; G. T. H.=0·00 (0·00) ; C. P.=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Colombo, Rajkot, Veraval Bhuj, Ajmere, Karachi, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Nagpur, 26 at Bhuj, 20 at Rajkot and Khandwa, 16 at Allahabad, and 14 at Colombo, Bellary, Jubbulpore and Ghadechi. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Raipur and Allahabad, and the lowest 70° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Ghadechi, Deesa, Allahabad and Sirsa, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Madras (2·12"), light to moderate showers at Colombo and Cochin, and a few drops at Sirsa, Delhi, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a low pressure area to the south-south-westwards of Cochin and to the west of Colombo, where the weather is squally, rainy and unsettled. It is very probably that this low pressure area has formed in front of the advancing monsoon current from the Indian Ocean. The pressure difference between the Seychelles and Colombo is almost nil, while that between Colombo and Aden is unusually great since the 1st instant, thereby indicating disturbed weather conditions to the westwards of Colombo out at sea. The pressure values along the coast from Cochin north-wards as far as Ratnagiri are such as are usual in the monsoon weather, but the rainfall now depends on the further development of the disturbed weather conditions out at sea. At Colombo fresh to strong monsoon winds are blowing, and the sea is rough. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, and in the Madras Presidency. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states ;—" Barometer 29·850", light south-east Trades, passing showers, and that the season up to date has been more unsettled than usual."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Thursday : Pressure has increased lightly over the Punjab and the area of relatively high pressure in that province has become more marked. Otherwise pressure conditions are little changed. Slight, depressions are shown—one over western desert and the other over West Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and north of the Central Provinces. Winds are northerly in the Punjab, westerly in North Bombay and across the head of the peninsula ; southerly in lower Bengal. Elsewhere directions are variable. Force remains abnormally light on the Bombay coast. Mean temperature has fallen in Upper and Central India and been steady elsewhere ; heat is much less than usual in Baluchistan and the Punjab; slightly less in Assam, North Bengal and Madras coast districts. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and twelve at Chanda. Showers have fallen more or less generally over North-East India and Burma, North-West India and part of the peninsula. The principal falls of rain are two inches at Dhubri ; one inch at Khushab ; one inch at Coconada, and two inches at Madras.

AN old Lahore resident, Mr. Harris, died on Saturday, aged 74. He was through the first Kabul war, and marched through the Bolan Pass at the siege of Kandahar. He was present at Khelat-i-Ghilzai and at the battles of Mahrajpore and Panniar under Lord Gough. He afterwards entered civil life, and at Agra during the Mutiny he served under General Coleville, and was present at the battle of Shahganj. He was Superintendent of the Punjab Accountant-General's Office till 1885, when he retired.

THIS year for the first time an experiment is being tried by Captain E. Swayne of exporting Somaliland camels to India. It has been estimated that it would take about 40,000 camels to move one army division into Afghanistan, and that no less than six months would be required to collect these animals in India. All the necessary camels could be quickly collected in Somaliland, and easily shipped to Bombay or Karachi.

A SHOCKING accident occurred the other day at the residence of Dr. Mitter, the local Civil Surgeon of Cochin. One of his servants was grinding a large quantity of potash, when it exploded and severely injured him. The stone with which he was grinding the powder was sent upwards with such force that some of the planks of the ceiling were displaced. The unfortunate man's face was horribly disfigured, several of his teeth were found scattered about the place and one eye was completely destroyed. He was immediately removed to the hospital where he is now lying in a precarious condition.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all Imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE GOVERNOR AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

THE difference which the Madras telegrams have spoken of as having arisen between the Governor and the local Municipality on the subject of his Excellency's liability to Municipal profession tax is in many respects a curious one. According to the provisions of the Madras Municipal Act every person who within the city exercises any of the arts, professions, trades or callings or " holds one or more of the offices or appointments " specified in the schedule appended to the Act, is liable to be taxed, as prescribed in that schedule. Now, according to this schedule, " all persons holding any office or appointment upon a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month or upwards ", are assessed at Rs. 350 per annum. The Act also lays down that this sum of money shall be paid in two half-yearly moieties : " the moiety payable in respect of each half of the year shall become payable after the person concerned has for 60 days, reckoned consecutively or from time to time in such half-year, held any such office or appointment."

The municipal financial year commences in April ; but for the first instalment—viz. from April to end of October—the Governor of Madras is at Ootacamund. It is for the second that he is supposed to be responsible as being during the period of incidence a resident of Madras. Within municipal limits is situated the Government House, and a few miles without is the residence where the Governor really lives in Guindy Park. When Sir Arthur Havelock received the municipal demand for his half-yearly profession tax amounting to Rs. 175, he demurred to paying it, and alleged that he had not been " holding any office " within the city for 60 days, either consecutively or from time to time, as he had been residing at Guindy, outside municipal limits, and had only occupied Government House for about 20 days all told. On behalf of the Municipality it is urged that the very fact of his being Governor of Fort St. George implies that he holds office within the city of Madras ; that the Secretariat and Government offices are situated within municipal limits : that meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils are held therein and official business is transacted under the direction of the Governor-in-Council. On behalf of Sir Arthur Havelock it is pleaded that he holds office simply as Governor of Madras and not as Governor-in-Council. In the statute under which his appointment is made he is designated only as Governor and as such holds his office. As Governor irrespective of his Council, he discharges a variety of functions, such as convening meetings of the Legislative Council, assenting to legislative measures, &c., &c. He is empowered to convene meetings of the Council at such places and times as he thinks fit ; and when he is acting as Governor-in-Council it simply implies that he is acting in conjunction with his Councillors; and not that his appointment is in any way bound up with his Councillors. He thus holds, it is contended, the office of Governor absolutely by himself, without any accessories being necessary for the completion of his tenure of the office ; and under such circumstances he should be considered to be holding the office of Governor in any part of the Madras Presidency where he happens to be ; and when he resides at Guindy he holds his office there and not in the city of Madras, even though his Councillors and the Government offices be within municipal limits. It is understood that Sir Arthur Havelock's real reason for raising this objection is that he entertains very pronounced opinions about the dignity of the Governer of Madras as Representative of the Sovereign, and as such he considers that he should be above municipal taxation. There is a great deal to be said for this view of the case ; but unfortunately previous Governors seem to have paid this tax without demur and precedent is an awkward thing to contend against. On the other hand, the municipal claim seems capable of undesirable, not to say dangerous, extensions. If a Governor, not being a resident, can be subjected to tax because the Secretariat, Council Chamber and so on are situated inside municipal limits, it need be but a small step to taxing absentee persons who have offices or establishments in Madras. The 60 days' residence falls into the back-ground, and the tax becomes a second income tax pure and simple. Why should not other towns, moreover, hasten to follow the same good example ? The Governor is Governor of Madras ; therefore he is Governor of Arcot, Madura, or Tanjore, as the case may be ; therefore he is a resident of those places ; therefore he is liable to their local taxation. And if this is the fate in store for the Governor of Madras, what will be that of the Viceroy ?—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain F W Packham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J McLean, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 75 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Mr Abdool Hoosen Sulleman, Mr Mukhtiar Fazulla and 98 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surg Capt and Mrs C N Melville one Sister of Mercy, Mr G N Dalaporta, Mr C T Burke, Mr Syed Mohomed and friend, and 66 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date.* Agents.
A Dido ... 3127 Watson ... Hull ... F M & Co
C Kerbella ... 1165 Boon ... Delagoa Bay .. 2-6 M M & Co
C N Moshtri ... 1110 Clark ... Not fixed ... 2-5 B I S N Co
E Ganges ... 1296 Creery ... Aden ... 12-6 P & O Co
N Muko Maru ... 2253 Going ... Japan ... 10-6 N Y Kaisha
O Safari ... 899 Keine ... Zanzibar ... 4-6 F Heyer
P Thames ... 2321 Nantes ... Aden ... 21-5 P & O Co
P Neptune ... 2178 Walters ... Antwerp ... J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji ... 547 Ahmed ... Shepherd & Co
Mihanadi ... 517 Budroo ... Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
1 City of London .. 2036 Whick ... Kurachi ... 7-6 F Forbes
2 Methyl Hall ... 2235 McQuarrie ... Mar. & Genoa .. E Bates
4 Letimbro ... 1400 Belsito ... China ... 8-6 F Messari
5 Shannon ... 2350 Watkins ... Aden ... 4-10 P & O Co
7 Lalpoora ... 2241 Fennick ... M M & Co
9 Vindobona ... 2639 Bellen ... Trieste ... A L S N Co
15 Arion ... 182 Clough ... C Muncherjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Dunra ... 762 Russell ... Karachi . 5-6 M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 11·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Nevasa s ...	Houstoun ...	Rangoon, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Algoa s ...	Fraser ...	Antwerp & Dunkirk.
	Brindisi s ...	Watkins ...	China.
	Clan Macrae s ...	Elliot ...	Vizagapatam.
	Netherby Hall s ...	Pearce ...	Calcutta.
	Chanda s ...	Packham ...	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Purulia entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

30 Warora s ... Hugill ... Rangoon, May 28.
Chelydra s ... Cass ... Hongkong, May 15.
Wanderer s ... Fisher ... Liverpool, April 28.
Roma s ... Manwaring .. Rangoon, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.—Steamers Shahzada, Clan Sinclair, Kohinur, Bedouin and Evandale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

1. The Annual Distribution of prizes both of the Corps and of the Carbine Association, will take place at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow Saturday at 9 p.m., H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, will distribute the prizes.

Dress.—Uniform without putties, efficiency badges, proficiency and service stars for-ge caps. Sanction has been given to Officers to wear Mess Dress (white).

After the distribution there will be a short Concert. Ladies being relations of members of the Corps are invited.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Brown, W Lindsay
Cox, H E
Cutler, Dr
Dickson, D D
Eden, Mrs care of Col Eden, late R H A
Frances, Jas
Grant, J, Col
Golta, Fram M R C S
Grary, J W
Greer, de Billing
Gelbein, M
Hamilton, Lelias, Dr
Holzslein, Bernhard
Hutchinson, H D, Col
Izzard, A A
Johnson, Mary B, Miss
Johnson, J S
Jennings, E
Kannitz, Louis
Khambata, B N
Kunasen, Augustus F
Knoll, Hans
Lawsen, H
Muller, Egan
Mitchell, W J, Lt
Morse, P E
Masters, J
O'Connor T
O'Brien, Major
Pambart, J E
Rex, Mrs
Sanderson, E C
Styne, Geo A Le
Savill, R C
Sanderson, G
Taylor, John
Virjee, Narayenjee
Wilson, Captain
Whithall, S Ernest
Wills, W G Mrs

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100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision. Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

DURING the past week news has been looked for of the setting in of the approaching rains, and it is reported to-day that a local firm had telegraphic advice yesterday that the monsoon had burst at the port of Colombo, and in such case it is probable that here in Bombay the usual atmospheric change will shortly be brought about by the annual and ever-welcome rain, which we might now expect about a fortnight hence. We say ever-welcome, and although ever-welcome, it has been and is, yet it is with doubt not, perhaps, unmingled with fear, that we look for its approach at this critical time, when we feel it either will, or it will not, mar the success that has attended the efforts made, and still being carried on, to eradicate the pestilence which has been prevalent for several months past in both this town and presidency, but which now shows so appreciable and continued a decline. And, again, the rain will tend to alleviate (when its appearance amongst us will have been felt and realised) the suffering in the famine-stricken districts of the presidency, and will be likely to give rise to some improvement in the enquiry for Cotton, which has been small throughout the week, and smaller still for Wheat and Seeds. Exchange has been steady to firm, and rates compared with those ruling last Friday are to-day 1-32d. higher for both Bank and Private Paper. Money is very scarce and in request. Government Paper has advanced 3-16 per cent. for 3½ per cent., but declined ¼ per cent. for Threes. Only a little has been doing in Freights; and in Imports there has been more enquiry.

MONEY becoming very scarce again last week, and the demand for accommodation being stronger, the Bank of Bombay raised its rates on Thursday in last week by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 10 per cent. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed that the Cash Balance had increased since the date of the previous Return by nearly 7 lakhs, at some 100 3-4 lakhs, compared with an increase of about 12 1-2 lakhs, at 93 3-4 lakhs, then disclosed. In Private Deposits there was an addition last week of 13 1-2 lakhs, and in Public Deposits at the Bank's Branches one of some 6 lakhs; while, on the other hand, there were withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Head Office to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs. Loans showed an increase of 18½ lakhs, and Balances with other Banks of ¼ lakh. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a falling off of 3½ lakhs.

Meanwhile the scarcity of money has continued, and the demand has increased; but no change has been made in the Bank of Bombay rates, the minimum standing at 10 per cent., 9 per cent. being the quotation in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was firm at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was placed, and re-sales having come into the market, rates afterwards hardened, all round. Weak in tone on Saturday rates opened at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a good demand, for both ready and forward, and during the day rates declined, till at the close 1s. 2 1-2d. was the best obtainable; Merchants' Bills were scarce. On Monday 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2 15-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, a little having been placed early in day at the former rate; and 1s. 2 9-16d. for three months' sight Merchants' Bills, which were scarce. A moderate enquiry for Bank remittance having come out, rates receded to 1s. 2 7-16d. for this medium of remittance, and to 1s. 2 17-32d. for Merchants' paper, with the latter still remaining scarce, but before the close they became steadier. Rates were firm the following day at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 9-16d. for three months' sight Bills. The latter were scarce, but in presence of resales of Telegraphic offering, and a very limited enquiry for Bank Paper, rates hardened 1-32d., all round. The market was steady in tone yesterday at 1s. 2 15-32d. to 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were sellers, and a fair amount of Merchants' Bills for June changed hands. Opening with a firm feeling this morning, rates were given at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a few bills were placed, the supply, however, having been moderate. Later on, resales having come into the market to some extent, rates hardened 1-32d., all round, Bank Telegraphic having been obtainable for a while at 1s. 2 5-8d. At the close the tone of the market was quieter at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-8d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	,,
Documents	3 mos' sight	1s. 2 ¾d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	,,
Francs	3 mos' sight	154½	,,
Do.	6 do.	155½	,,

At the usual weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were in all 30 lakhs of Bills allotted, of which 14 lakhs were to Calcutta, 11 lakhs to Bombay, and some 5 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 2 15-32d., tenders at which were accepted to the extent of 15 per cent. Extra allotments were also made of 3 lakhs to Bombay, and 2 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 2 17-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was unsettled in tone last mail day, and rates, which opened at 103½ and 103¾ for Money and June Account, respectively, declined to 103 1-16 and 103 3/8 in the two positions, having closed at the lower level, with 97, nominal, quoted for 3 per Cents. On Saturday the market was steady with opening rates given at 103 1/8 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 103 7-16 for June Account, from which a decline took place of 1-8 per cent. in the former position; for 3 per Cents 97 was named. Opening with a weak feeling on Monday rates quoted at 103 1-16 for Cash and 103 7-16 for next month's Account, for 3½ per Cents, but advanced therefrom to 103 1-8 and 103 5-8 in the two positions, respectively, and closed at the higher level; Threes remained at 97. Rates were firm the following day at 103 3-8 and 103 11-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, from which level they advanced before the close to 103 9-16 and 103 15-16 in the two positions, at which they closed; Threes were ¼ per cent. higher at 97¼. Steady in tone yesterday rates, after opening at 103½ for Cash and 103 13-16 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents., closed at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in the latter position, at 103⅞; Threes were quoted at 97. To-day the market has been declining with 103 7-16 quoted for money and 103¾ for Account, from which rates fell off to 103¼ and 103 7-16 in the two positions, respectively; Threes declined to 96¾.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is quoted at 124, and Port Trust Bonds at 104.

SHARES.—Although few transactions have been reported, prices have shown some fluctuation, which has chiefly been in sellers' favour. As against last Thursday's quotations our list this evening shows of Rs. 170 in Indian Manufacturing; an alliance of Rs. 200, in Sholapur; of Rs. 135, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 100, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 80, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 75, in Ripon; of Rs. 50, in Madras United; of Rs. 45, in City of Bombay; of Rs. 40, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 35, in Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 20, in Sassoon; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Bombay Cotton, Central India, Khatau Mukunji, and Lukhmidass; and of Rs. 5, in Standard; and a decline of Rs. 57 in Anglo-Indian; of Rs. 25 each, in Jewraj Baltoo, Mahaluxmee, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15, in Coorla; and of Rs. 5, in Mazagaon. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 100 lower, in the first issue, and Rs. 25, in the second; Asiatic Fire, and Kemp and Co., Rs. 5 each; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 3; while Bombay Flour, are Rs. 50 higher; and Badham Pile, and Marks and Co., Rs. 7 each; In Presses, and Albert Kurrachi, have declined Rs. 100, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 35, respectively; Bellary and Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 25 each; Munmar have advanced Rs. 10. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 40 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—As the usually busy season is drawing to a close, retail buyers are purchasing rather more freely, and thus a slight increase has taken place in business. Dealers are still very firm and hesitate to sell standard makes without a sufficient advance in rates. Stocks in the bazaar are the same as before. For *Local Goods* there has been a fair demand, and stocks now on hand are small, compared with those of last year, which circumstance has made sellers firm. An active demand has set in for Zanzibar makes. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* a small business has passed at current rates. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 packages, and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A fair business has passed, in a firm market. Sales of "Bombay Shippings" have amounted to but little, in presence of a moderate enquiry only. Official quotations are given as follows:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4½	to	5	per lb.
,,	,,	8s	,,	,,	4¾	,,	5¼	,,
,,	,,	10s	,,	,,	5	,,	5¼	,,
,,	,,	12s	,,	,,	5	,,	5¾	,,
,,	,,	16s	,,	,,	5⅞	,,	6¼	,,
,,	,,	20s	,,	,,	6	,,	6 3-4	,,
,,	,,	24s	,,	,,	6¾	,,	7¼	,,
,,	,,	30s	,,	,,	7 1-4	,,	7¾	,,
,,	,,	40s	,,	,,	8¼	,,	8¾	,,

COALS.—During the week there has been sales of *Jardine's Navigation*, ready in harbour, at Rs. 12-10 per ton, and for August-September and September-October shipments at Rs. 12 per ton; ready *Deshagur* has changed hands at Rs. 13¼ per ton; and the market closes steady. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	*Nil.*
West ,,	*Nil.*
Australian	*Nil.*
Powell's	Rs. 23 per ton.
Cardiff	,, 23 ,,
Japan	*Nil.*
Bengal	Rs. 12 ,,
Singareni	*Nil.*
Seebpore, Bengal	Rs. 12¼ ,,
Sanctoria	*Nil.*
Deshagur	Rs. 13 ,,
Giridhi	,, 14 ,,
Heilger's	,, 12¼ ,,
Jardine's Navigation	,, 12¼ ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The enquiry for this staple has during the week under review been very limited. Shippers to Europe have taken but sparingly; and the purchases of the local Mills have been on a very small scale. In the middle of the week the price of Bhownugger of Fully "good" and "good" descriptions advanced Re. 1; but prices have since fallen, all round, Re. 1 to Rs. 2. To-day a quiet market is reported, with only about 500 bales purchased on account of European shippers, and prices unaltered. Owing to the partial strike of mill-hands local consumers are quite out of the market, and Japan shippers are doing nothing.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 44,500 bales, compared with 50,000 bales to hand in the preceding week, and 41,500 bales last year in the week corresponding with last, the falling off in the receipts of new Cotton this season to date as against last being now 539,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	167—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	157—2 29-32d.
Do. Good		,,	150—2 25-32d.
Belatee, Fine		,,	178—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	170—3 3-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		,,	178—3 7-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		,,	191—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	182—3 9-32d.
Do. Good		,,	176—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good		,,	196—3 1-2d.
Westerns		,,	188—3 3-8d.
Broach, Fine		,,	202—3 19-32d.
Do. Good		,,	192—3 7-16d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	314,000	336,000
Berar	289,000	393,000
Khandeish	241,000	305,000
Barsi and Nuggur	66,000	94,000
Hingunghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	21,000	59,500
Broach	135,500	213,500
Dhollera	203,000	388,000
Compta and Dharwar	52,500	66,000
Westerns	6,500	7,500
	1,331,500	1,877,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	14,414	42,031	75,771
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	1,113,357	1,471,825	1,173,223
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	33,821	32,544	41,688
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	427,033	593,648	353,014
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	11,703	28,916	639
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	280,384	220,462	77,312

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We have this evening to report no change in these markets both as regards prices and business done, the position in both cases being the same as it has been for several weeks past. The stocks of Rapeseed are increasing, and there is some enquiry from the other side, but prices asked by holders prevent much business being put through.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	47,613	141,792	410,719
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	589,417	2,550,112	2,592,163
Linseed for the week	20,400	118,792	90,066
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	246,971	2,835,456	2,279,241
Rapeseed for the week	91,549	27,489	94,551
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	757,021	594,139	1,578,131
Gingellyseed for the week	4,948	2,342	6,738
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	376,312	812,512	719,720

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	2,000	9,950	144,825
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	2,811	944,023	895,988
Linseed for the week	63,136	71,507	72,517
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	294,529	2,079,202	1,651,498
Rapeseed for the week	172,350	21,709	73,105
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	566,049	510,391	1,141,393
Gingellyseed for the week	9,439	13,032	44,674
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	351,839	1,012,431	967,433

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KUTHOKE—June 3, at Sea View Terrace, near Colaba Railway Station, Bombay, Bai Bhicaijee, mother of Cowasjee Dadabhoy Furdoonjee Kuthoke. Funeral this (Friday) morning at 7 o'clock.

POONA.

DEATH.

CARTY—June 3, at Poona, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Carty, aged 36 years. Funeral from Albion Place, Byculla, this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SUTHERLAND—May 23, at Agra, the wife of W. A. Sutherland, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GUNN—HEYSHAM—May 25, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, J. Gunn, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Hannah Ruth, youngest daughter of William Heysham.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—May 29, at Lahore, at his residence, "Woodburn Lodge," of pneumonia, aged 73 years and 7 months.

THEODORE—May 31, at New Town, Cuddalore, Mary Sybil Clare, the beloved daughter of John and Laurie Jessie, aged 10 months and 4 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

ALTHOUGH the resolution of the Millowners' Association to resume the system of monthly payments was accompanied by the provision of bonus grants quite sufficient to protect the operatives from hardship, and although ample notice of the change was given, the return to the ordinary method has resulted in a widespread strike, which has reduced the number of hands at work well nigh to the low level of the days when the city was plague stricken, and has led to the closing of several mills. The daily payment of wages was a temporary expedient to meet an unexampled crisis caused by the absence of operatives. The crisis having passed away, the owners are quite justified in resuming the system under which the chief industry of the town and island has been carried on ever since it was initiated. But the mill-hands, demoralised by this temporary expedient and the freedom to move from factory to factory which it has given them, have shown their preference for it by going on strike in large numbers, in the hope that by this action its continuance will be secured. The injurious effect of the daily-wage plan upon the industry has been pointed out from time to time in these columns, and is so obvious that it may be hoped that the desire of agents to gain their commission will not lead them to recede one after the other from the attitude taken up by the Association. Although the agents are paid on the basis of outturn, and not of profit, they are sure to be losers in the long run if they give way to the operatives in this matter. The situation emphasises the desirability of placing the labour supply of the chief industry of Bombay upon a less precarious and uncertain foundation than at present. This can only be done by leavening the supply from the Konkani fields with imported labour from parts of India where many of the poor are landless, and are therefore likely to regard mill work as a permanent, instead of a temporary, means of livelihood. We are glad to find that after years of indifference, the Committee of the Millowners' Association have at last resolved to take action on the lines proposed long since by Mr. J. N. Tata. A Standing Committee has been appointed with full powers to arrange for the experimental importation of labour from the North-West Provinces and other parts of India, and has authority to spend for the present three thousand rupees from the funds of the Association in pursuance of the experiment. No less than twenty-five companies, representing a larger number of mills, have undertaken to employ in each of their factories five families not exceeding 25 workers, and other members of the Association are to be asked if they will join in the movement.

When approached on the subject five years ago, the Government of Bombay were able to point to the indifference of the Millowners' Association as a reason for not supporting the proposal made to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces for the State regulation of the suggested emigration. The very reasonable ground for maintaining an attitude of *laisser faire*, that the capitalists principally interested in the scheme gave it no support, can no longer be taken. But while this obstacle has been removed, another almost as formidable stands in the way of the project receiving the benediction of the Bombay Government. When a Konkani cultivator is backward in his payment of land revenue, he borrows from the Marwaree, and when that exacting Shylock requires his pound of flesh, the ryot comes to Bombay and by labouring in a mill for a year or two works out a temporary redemption. The great factories of Tardeo, Parel, and Mahim therefore stand between the heriditary holding of the Konkani cultivator and its transfer to the money-lender. The alienation of the soil from the cultivators themselves to the money-lenders is the most serious and pressing problem upon which the Government of India is pledged to legislate, and the local administration may well pause before they give the stamp of their approval to any proposal which they may deem calculated to jeopardise the tenant rights of the cultivators by narrowing the channels of employment open to them. It was doubtless with this thought in mind that the Bombay Government, in reply to Messrs. Tata and Sons' representations on the subject five years ago, remarked that if more labour was wanted for the mills, it would be better to procure it from this Presidency rather than from the North of India.

The objection, strong as it may appear at first sight, is open to a satisfactory reply. Owing to the migratory and unsettled habits of the Konkani mill-hands, the cotton spinning industry here failed to reach the stage of development that would otherwise have been possible. Important as is the position it now occupies, the industry is capable of much greater things than have been so far attained or attempted. One most important branch of cotton manufacture has been left practically untouched, namely, the spinning of fine counts. Experiments made in this direction two or three years back had to be abandoned because no workmen could be found possessing the requisite manipulative skill. Men who divide their working lives between a textile industry and the agricultural occupations of their fathers, will never gain the delicacy of touch that is essential to the production of finely spun cloth. Given a settled class of operatives who have no other work, this difficulty would be removed. The Bombay mills could enter the local markets in competition with the yarn and goods which are imported into India in such enormous quantities year by year. This branch of the industry would be carried on by the immigrants from the North-West, while the labour supply for the mills spinning low counts (for which there would be quite as great a demand as at present) would still be procured from the village homes of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. The latter class, owing to the stimulating effect of outside competition, would turn out better work than at present. They would have an inducement which has not hitherto existed for endeavouring to return fair value for the wages they obtain, and the legitimate growth of the industry would no longer be hampered. The increased prosperity and importance of the Presidency city would of course be advantageous to the mofussil in stimulating demand for agricultural produce. It seems to us, therefore, that Government by supporting the scheme now adopted by the Millowners will be taking a course best calculated to promote the interests of the Presidency in general and the capital city in particular. From an Imperial, as distinct from a merely Provincial standpoint, the project is worthy of commendation, since its realisation will tend to relieve the pressure of the population on the soil so severely felt in the North-West Provinces. Of course the scheme is not dependent for success upon Government assistance, since there is no legal barrier in the way of any millowner engaging whom he will, no matter where they may live, to work in his mill. Private enterprise can settle the question for itself. But experience in the case of imported labour for the Assam tea gardens has shown that it is highly desirable in the interests of employers and still more of the employed, for movements of labour on a large scale to be regulated and to some extent supervised by the State. If the obtainment of the needed supply is left to chance, the most upright of millowners might some time receive into their factories men from a distance, lured there by the false pretence of some labour agent whose only desire in the matter is to obtain as soon as may be his capitation commission. In other cases men might be told they were wanted for Bombay, and instead of being brought here be shipped abroad, against their wishes. Abuses of this kind can best be prevented by having a well-organised system of emigration. Such organisation, if not officered, should at least be supervised by the State, and whatever safeguards are needed to protect labourers who are about to go to an unknown and distant city should be provided by rules and regulations duly framed and promulgated.

THE proposal of France, approved by Great Britain and Russia, that the first step towards autonomy in Crete is to be the organisation of a Foreign Gendarmerie, brings things back to the time when the arrival of Italian and Montenegrin Volunteers and of Major Bor to command them caused the insurrection to break out afresh. Annexation to Greece was demanded by the Islanders, who regarded the prospect of armed aliens in their midst to rule them willy nilly with open indignation. The Greek, whether of Crete or the kingdom the Italian is by no means a *persona grata*. He is looked upon as an intruder encroaching on the patrimony of the Hellenic race. The Latin Church is as antipathetic to orthodox believers as Roman Catholics were to "Protestant England" even in the first half of the present century. The notion of being policed by Italian Carbinieri, knowing not a word of the language or habits of the country, acting under the direction of foreign officers in much the same, case was as unwelcome to them as it would be to the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight or of Kent or Sussex. The Montenegrins were objects of aversion as Slavs whose ambitions have been fostered by Russia which now for some generations has set herself to thwart the Greek, and denies the right of Crete to expel the hated Turk, even when the insurgents have driven him from the interior to the fortified towns on the sea coast. Then the speech of the Montegrin is not only a foreign speech, like Italian, it is a barbarian tongue. The Montenegrin himself is as much a barbarian as the Turk.

IT is not as if these objections were purely academic, which could be waived aside as nothing to the point. The fact that they exist is fatal to the whole scheme of pacifying and administering the Island by a foreign police ignorant of the country, of the people, and of the language. The interior of the Island is a natural fortress, or rather a series of natural fortresses mutually supporting each other, which have enabled the fierce and well armed mountaineers to maintain their independence against all the strength of Turkey for hundreds of years. In the rebellions of the sixties the attempt to subjugate the interior cost the Sultan fifty thousand men, and eight millions of money. How hopeless the proposal to occupy the mountains, defend the Mahomedan minority, and maintain order with a few thousand imported police speaking a variety of foreign tongues, but no Greek! The Concert must be prepared to have the troubles of last autumn all over again. It is true that the proposal is now gilt-edged. It is supplemented with the proffer of a loan guaranteed by France, England, and Russia, to pay the initial expenses of the new Government. What that Government is to be has not been yet decided. Prince Frederick of Battenberg's name was mentioned, but it appears to have been dropped. Prince George would not be accepted by the Sultan as a loyal vassal; Russia and Germany would not hear of a Greek Prince being installed as Governor of Crete. In the last resort the Admirals of the six Powers may be constituted a Provisional Government; they will be safe in their ships.

SOME of the Native papers have taken alarm at the proposal to restrict the number of appeals in civil cases so as to check the growing tendency to aimlessly prolong extensive legislation to the oppression of suitors of limited means. The wealthy suitor, even when a decree is given against him can appeal, and appeal until he has exhausted the funds of his victim. It would seem to the average man that it is in the interest of the community—as distinct from that of the legal profession—that justice should be administered with equal hand to rich and poor, and that when the case is clear, the decision of the court should be final. But fears are expressed that if a litigant is not free to carry his case from court to court and spin the proceedings out indefinitely, great injustice will be done. It is alleged that the lower courts cannot be depended upon to give a sound judgment, and that the right of appeal to a higher court is essential, if justice is to be done between man and man. If that be really the case, it would be time to consider the propriety of suppressing incompetent courts and entrusting the work to tribunals that can be trusted to give a satisfactory decision in matters free from ambiguity, and there is no doubtful question of law to be argued. The passion for rehearings, even when there is not the remotest chance of upsetting the decision arrived at in the first instance, would be inexplicable, seeing that it accumulates costs against the defended party, lengthens out hopeless tribulations, gives new strength to the vindictiveness which impels the unregenerate to sacrifice time and money as a means of inflicting equal loss on an adversary, especially when that enemy has the presumption to be clearly in the right. Recently a man who committed an unprovoked assault was prosecuted in the Presidency Court, and fined fifteen rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment. There was no appeal in such a case; but the defendant succeeded in getting the High Court to exercise its revisional jurisdiction. Counsel for the prosecutor had shown cause why the sentence should be upheld, and it was upheld. Net result,—the man who committed the assault had to pay Rs. 15, while the man whom he assaulted was mulcted in counsel's fees Rs. 60, and other expenses amounting to nearly as much more. The wrong-doer could boast that he had not only the pleasure of thrashing the object of his dislike, but of giving him tenfold more than the Court had fined himself. He was more than quits. That case illustrates the abuse of a safeguard intended solely for the protection of the subject against possible failure of justice.

THE death-rate in Bombay has now sunk to 30·56 per annum per thousand on the census population, the total number of deaths for the past week being only five hundred. It is undeniable that the population is still below the census figure, and that the 30·56 shown is somewhat deceptive. But however that may be, it is satisfactory to find such unmistakeable evidence that the plague has practically gone—we hope never to return. We are accustomed to a hundred and fifty deaths a week from fevers. This week, inclusive of fatal plague cases, the figures under fevers came only to 121. Thirty-four deaths are set down as resulting from the epidemic, and of these not less than nineteen were among persons non-resident or unknown. Two is the highest figure shown in any district—Chuckla and First Nagpada having two each. Units are scattered all over the island. Of the total one was a Jain, twenty-four Hindus, and nine Musulmans. All other castes escaped. Fatal affections of the nervous system and dysentery are shown to have been above the average, small-pox, simple fever, phthisis, and dirrhœa, below it. The birth-rate has leaped up satisfactorily, the total number of births being shown at 225 as compared with a mean over the corresponding weeks of the past five years of 266.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the President placed before the meeting a letter received by him from his Excellency the Governor as a reply to the Corporation's letter to Lord Sandhurst, requesting him to inform the Corporation as to what would be the contribution from the Imperial and Provincial funds towards repaying the fifty lakh-loan to be raised by the Municipality to meet the expenditure on account of the bubonic plague. His Excellency regretted that at present it was impossible for him to enter into the question of a contribution or to address the Government of India on the subject, and stated that some time must elapse before sufficient information as to the special expenditure on plague measures was available, to enable his Excellency in Council to form an opinion as to what measure of relief might be recommended with justice. The letter was recorded.

DURING the prolonged absence from Calcutta of the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, who is travelling through the various famine-stricken tracts in India, and prosecuting enquiries as to the extent of the distress in the different presidencies, mode and system of relief, &c., the secretariat work of the fund is carried on by Mr. Walter Metcalfe, under the supervision of Sir Francis Maclean, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

ACCORDING to telegrams received by a merchant from Hongkong of yesterday's date, the sales of Indian yarns for the last fortnight amounted to 7,000 bales, and at Shanghai, for the period, 4,700 bales. The rate of exchange on Bombay at the former place was quoted at Rs. 165¼ per 100 dollars, and Rs. 223½ per 100 taels at the latter city. The price of new opium at Hongkong was Rs. 780 dollars, and old 790 dollars; and at Shanghai for new stuff 538 taels and 600 taels for old, and 638 taels for very old article.

DURING the week ending June 2, there were no issues of money from the Bombay Mint. Silver to the value of Rs. 4,84,000 was received on account of tenders for British dollar coinage, and the balance held on account of Government is a little more than thirty lakhs.

IT is very pleasing to find that contributions to the Famine Fund are still flowing in from foreign countries. A further sum of Rs. 23,848 was received on Friday from St. Petersburg, making in all Rs. 64,970 from that country. Mauritius has sent a second contribution of Rs. 6,000, making in all Rs. 13,000 from that colony. Again, Siam forwards another Rs. 1,701, making their total contribution up to Rs. 5,973. It is now estimated that, with the further remittances anticipated from the Mansion House Fund, the grand aggregate will total up to a crore and a-half.

MR. E. H. E. LEGGATT, I.C.S., has been appointed Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

LIEUTENANT J. L. HARRINGTON, acting Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which Lieutenant H. F. Jacob returns to Aden.

MR. E. WILKIN has been appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, from the date of Mr. E. Vander Straaten being on leave without pay and pending further orders.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, on return to duty, to be Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police; Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, pending the return to duty of Mr. H. J. H. Henderson; Mr. H. R. Hume, on relief, to act as District Superintendent in the Bijapur District, pending the return to duty of Mr. D. Davis; Khan Saheb Rastomji Hormasji Kotwal to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Bijapur District until relieved by Mr. Hume.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 1 was 500, giving a death-rate of 30·56 per annum per thousand as against 33·60 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·71 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 121 died from fevers, of which 34 were bubonic; 3, small pox; 4, measles; 15, cholera; 1, leprosy; 64, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 76, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 17, still-born; 45, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 10; Brahmin, 10; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 216; Hindu outcaste, 61; Musalman, 149; Parsee, 27; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 5; European 3; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 225 as against 252 the corresponding period of last year, and 266 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

SCHEME FOR CRETAN AUTONOMY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

France has proposed a scheme for the autonomy of Crete comprising a foreign gendarmeries, and with a guaranteed loan to meet expenses.

Russia and Great Britain approve of the scheme.

CRETAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Cretans have established a provisional government, under the insurgent Chief Michalis.

SAFETY OF LIEUT. HENDERSON.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that Samory has released Lieut. Henderson, who goes back laden with presents for the Governor.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

In the cricket match between Gloucester and Surrey, the latter team was beaten by five wickets.

THE DUKE OF SPARTA'S TRIP ABANDONED

The *Standard* states that the projected visit of the Duke of Sparta to London, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, has been abandoned for fear it should be construed into disgrace or desertion of his post in the hour of danger.

THE CAPE CONTRIBUTES TO THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

CAPETOWN, JUNE 3.

The Cape Assembly have unanimously adopted a motion that the Cape Government should contribute towards the Imperial Navy.

THE VOLKSRAAD AND THE GRONDWET.

PRETORIA, JUNE 3.

The Volksraad have appointed a Commission of five members to revise the Grondwet in accordance with President Kruger's promise at the opening of the Raad.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, JUNE 2.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned, finding it impossible to govern with a hostile Chamber.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

LATER.

Oakdene was fourth in the Derby and was followed at a long distance in the following order by Eager, Frisson, Monterey, Silver Fox, Saint Cloud, Angelos, and Prime Minister.

The betting at the start was :—

4 to 1 on Galtee More.
10 to 1 against Velasquez.
25 to 1 „ History.
66 to 1 „ Oakdene.

The weather was fine though overcast.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 28th May, arrived here at 1 a.m., to-day.

SIMLA AND THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Energetic steps are being taken to carry out the proposals for celebrating the Diamond Jubilee at Simla. The Municipality have come forward handsomely in support of the hospital scheme, and illuminations and school treats on a large scale are being arranged.

THE FAMINE.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS LARGELY INCREASING IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY SHOWING CONTINUED DECLINE.

The chief feature of the Famine Relief Statistics for the last week is the large increase of forty-seven thousand, which has taken place in the numbers upon the Government works in the Madras Presidency.

The figures for the North-West Provinces are not yet available, and those for the Central Indian Agency are incomplete. Of the other Provinces Bombay is the only one which shows an appreciable reduction in the numbers under relief ; the figures being thirteen thousand lower than seven days previous.

The latest statistics available show that about three hundred and sixty thousand tons of this year's Burma rice crop have so far been shipped to India ; and it is estimated that upwards of six hundred thousand tons of rice are still available in that province for export to India, in case of need. It is believed, however, that the tendency of the food-grain prices to rise of late in India has been due far more to the demands for sowing purposes and to speculation on the prospects of the monsoon than to any failure of the stocks.

In this case the burst of the monsoon should bring a considerable reduction.

RINDERPEST AT FYZABAD.

THE INDIAN IDENTICAL WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN DISEASE.

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

Professors Koch, Lingard, and Pfeiffer, and Veterinary-Captain Pease found an outbreak of rinderpest near Tanda, in Fyzabad District.

The examination of the sick and post-mortems shows that the Indian rinderpest is identical with the South African disease.

Having procured the necessary material, the party proceeded to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, where Professor Koch's system will be demonstrated.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, JUNE 3.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived in Poona this evening, and was met by members of the Special Plague Committee. His Excellency proceeded to the Club of Western India, and then left by mail train for Bombay.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

There were neither any fresh cases nor deaths from plague to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, left here to-day.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols .... 112 15-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes 103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62
Bar Silver 27 9-16

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THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

IV.

SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN,

BY

JOHN ASHTON.

PART I.

THE limits of a newspaper article are, manifestly, too small to give an exhaustive *resume* of sixty years of the nation's social life, but the most salient points can be briefly glanced at. First to be considered are the men and women of the age. Our young men now have a scholastic training, unattainable by their fathers, who chiefly received a classical education at private schools, and, if they knew one modern language, it was the exception, and not the rule. Now, large public schools have multiplied ; the classics, although still holding a high position in school teaching, are not the only thing taught. A boy is expected to know at least two modern languages, to be well grounded in history and mathematics, he must have some kind of scientific education, and opportunities are afforded him to obtain some technical knowledge. Fifty years since there was very little travelling, and the great middle class never thought of crossing the seas : now-a-days, a boy is perpetually mixing with people who have been all over the globe, and a trip to the Continent or America is thought nothing of. Cook's excursions have popularised and even vulgarised these, whilst a voyage round the world may be indulged in at no very heavy cost. This moving about, together with the mingling of men in Clubs, Volunteers, &c., has given a greater breadth of thought, and deprived us of much of our insularity. Our young men have not the polished manners of their fathers, nor do they treat women with the same respect as obtained sixty years since, but this latter is owing to the greater mixing of the sexes in their amusements, in which the women condone and adopt the slang language of their male companions. A father is no longer looked up to, and revered, and addressed as, Sir ; be his now Daddy, the Governor, the Relieving Officer, etc., but this, perhaps, is traceable to the fact that, now-a-days, children are in the constant society of grown up people. Another difference which sixty years shows, is in fact that then people worked steadily and slowly, and if they obtained a competence, they duly valued it, for they had worked for every penny. Now, hard work has greatly given way to speculation, and all are feverishly hastening to become rich, but, if riches are obtained, the same feverish haste is shown in the endeavour to extract the maximum enjoyment that can be procured, each after his kind.

Women have, perhaps, changed more than men : the house-wife has greatly disappeared, the education now given to girls, in high schools and Colleges, unfitting them for the domestic life led by their mothers.

The sewing machine has superseded the beautiful needlework of sixty years since ; the greater freedom accorded to women is taken advantage of to be as much as possible in male society ; lawn tennis, the billiard room, rowing, golf, cycling, all are invaded by them, and if they do not actually join shooting parties, they must be present at the luncheon. Their grand-mothers, truly, took snuff, but they smoke. Grown older, they enter into things never dreamed of by their mothers : go in for Guardians of the Poor, get on the School Board, or the County Council, or meddle in politics, and demand a voice in the franchise, if not in the Senate. On the other hand, for those who are forced to labour for their living, there are many opportunities of earning a livelihood now open to them, which have only come into existence during this reign, such as Telegraphy, and Type writing, whilst women are employed in the Post Office and in mercantile life as clerks: they write for the press, are voluminous authoresses, are artists, and doctors. Undoubtedly, during the reign, the physique of women has greatly improved, owing to the culture of gymnastics, and the greater quantity of outdoor exercise they take.

Amusements have increased greatly in advance of population. In 1837 there were but 15 theatres in London, now there are over 60 theatres and music halls, besides some other 300 licensed places of amusement, whilst the population has little more than doubled. Outdoor sports are much more in vogue than at the commencement of the reign. Our rivers are crowded with boats, there is no village without its cricket club, football has become a mania, whilst the bicycle, the peculiar product of the age, is ubiquitous. We have imported polo, gymkhanas, base-ball, and la crosse, whilst croquet and lawn tennis are modern inventions. Six days weekly are not sufficient for relaxation, and Sundays are now spent in a way that would have made our grandfathers' hair stand on end. England was always a musical nation, but we have become more musical, and Choral Unions are to be found in the most unlikely places. Pianos, thanks to the easy terms on which they can be obtained, are universal, the violin and cello are no longer exclusively played by men, and this reign has seen at least three new instruments, the harmonium, the concertina, and the banjo ; schools, orphanages, and cognate institutions, nay even the police, have their bands, and the street music has changed from the tinkling upright piano, and the barrel organ, to ear splitting machines. To this age belong the German band, the solo cornet, and the nigger minstrel, who was originated by Rice, *the* Jim Crow, in 1836. Of course, we have refined concerts, besides, but those we always had. Bank Holiday has been instituted, but fairs are dying out, along with the remembrance of the Grotto, the chimney sweeps' first of May, whilst the fifth of November has degenerated into a carnival, and would have expired, had it not been for the time honoured fireworks. New amusements, such as skating rinks, have been established, but, in London, at all events, it is found impossible to support a circus all the year round.

Our houses no longer have the dull uniformity of previous reigns, but are pleasantly diversified, and the practice of living in the suburbs, which the railways of this reign has rendered possible, even for workmen, is, undoubtedly, conducive to health. Against this, we have the modern institution of the "Flat," the benefits of which will probably be felt in the case of fire, or infectious diseases. Electricity provides us with bells and lighting, the latter having gone through several phases during the reign, beginning with mould and wax candles, Palmer's candle lamp, the Moderator lamp, gas, and mineral oil, and the working man can get his penny-worth of gas, by putting that coin "in the slot." As a rule, our houses are fairly well drained and sanitary, and those that are not, are rapidly being improved. Bath rooms are in every house of £40 rent and upwards ; and, indeed, this reign may be called that of the bath, for, previously, daily bathing was unknown. Now even the poor can have good baths for a nominal sum, and wash their clothes without discomposing their homes : they also possess the immense advantage, which is the outcome of our era, of numerous parks and open spaces for recreation.

The furniture in our houses has much improved ; the old wooden four-post bedstead, with its unhealthy curtains, has disappeared, and its place is taken by neat bedsteads of brass and iron. At the commencement of the reign the furniture of middle class houses was solely of mahogany, very solid and heavy, and upholstered with horse hair cloth. This has all been changed, and it is now much lighter and more graceful, thanks to the revival of the designs by such makers as Sheraton and Chippendale. The knowledge and use of Japanese art, has considerably brightened our houses, and our wall papers and carpets are no longer the monstrosities they were. The abolition of the window tax in 1857 has enabled us to fill our dwellings with unlimited light, which is aided by the improvement in the manufacture of glass, by which sheets of large size can be made. This improvement is very noticeable in our table and ornamental glass, which is purer, more lustrous, and of far prettier shape than sixty years since : the same improvement has taken place in pottery. Flowers brighten the houses even of the poor, an enormous trade having sprung up, especially on Saturdays. The increase of luxury is shown in the greater number of female servants kept, and they, though demanding more personal liberty than heretofore, are a highly respectable and trustworthy class, their dress being a pattern of neatness.

Refinement in food is evidenced by the modern dinner table with its bright glass and silver, its flowers and fruit, as compared with that of sixty years ago, when profusion was the order of the day, and the guests carved for one another. The long wine bibbing after dinner has disappeared, and the time is spent in pleasant social intercourse in the drawing room. The world is ransacked to provide new luxuries in food, not only for the rich, but for the poor. The produce of our orchards is forestalled by importations of apples, &c., from Australia, New Zealand, America, and the Cape of Good Hope, while pine apples, grapes, peaches, and apricots are now sold in barrows in the street, as are also ices, which, very few years since, were luxuries confined to the well-to-do. Vast quantities are imported from abroad, thanks to modern science and the process of refrigeration, and the poor man is much benefited thereby, whilst gas and mineral oil stoves cook his food with economy and cleanliness.

Great improvement has taken place in our streets, nowhere more than in the Metropolis. The side walks are all flagged, cobble stones having entirely disappeared and, in many of them, trees have been planted : whilst the noisy granite cubes, in the roadways, have been replaced by wood and asphalte pavements, which are swept by machinery, and, as a rule, are well watered and disinfected in summer. In any new streets, subways are made for gas and water-pipes and electric telegraph wires ; frequent postal pillar boxes are erected for the convenience of the public, and orderly bins provide for the temporary storage of street refuse, and of sand in case of frost and slippery weather. The shops would have astonished Blucher tenfold compared with 1814, and whenever a house is pulled down it is replaced by one of far greater architectural pretensions. When the Queen came to the throne there were very few hotels, and those unpretentious ; now, huge palaces have sprung up, and still are being built, the pioneer being the Great Western at Paddington. The traffic of the Metropolitan streets, in spite of the underground railways, is always more or less congested, and with the exception of the omnibus, there is hardly a vehicle running that was in being at the time of the Queen's accession. True, the hansom cab was patented in 1834, but it was as totally different to the modern "Forder" as is the present four wheeler to the old hackney coach. One new vehicle even bears the Queen's name, and tramcars are of very recent date, whilst auto motors are no longer a novelty. The regulation of this traffic falls upon the police, and admirably they perform their duty. This police force, which was in its infancy when her Majesty began to reign, now (when combined with the city force) amounts to an army of 16,400 men an army which is unmatchable in Europe for physique. The peace is wonderfully kept, even in times of popular effervesence, when meetings are held in Hyde Park or Trafalgar Square, places set apart by our rulers for the blowing off of popular steam. Besides their duties as watchmen, and the suppression of crime, the police are of great assistance to the Fire Brigade, whenever the services of that body are needed. This Brigade was organised in 1865, and its steam engines and floats render the manual engines of former days perfectly ridiculous.

Not only are the upper and middle classes far better educated than formerly, but the benefits of education have, theoretically, been brought within the reach of the poorest, free of cost. Indeed (again theoretically) it is compulsory. Whether the school boards have not established too high a grade of scholarship, and have been utterly disregardless of the ratepayers' money, it is not here to inquire, but they have been the means of giving a good education to thousands who would, otherwise, have been without it. The commencement of the improvement for educating the very poor, may be traced to the Ragged School Union, established in 1844. Whatever good this universal diffusion of knowledge may have effected, it has not very seriously diminished crime. Swindling is now a science, and burglary a fine art, whilst we certainly owe to this age, garotting and the use of revolver, the latter being simply appalling, calling loudly for legislation, which never comes. Civil law has been much simplified, and convenient municipal buildings have been erected in every city. In the Metropolis the old stuffy Courts at Westminster and elsewhere have been done away with and are all centralised in one magnificent building.

The increase of steam vessels has had an effect on our race of seamen as sailors. Our men-of-war have no masts, for sailing purposes, nor have the larger ships in our mercantile marine. In the latter, foreigners are largely engaged, owing to their greater amenity to discipline, and more temperate habits ; and, even in the navy, in spite of good pay clothing and food, there is a dearth of seamen, although continually fed by the training ships. Perhaps the length of time the ships are in commission, has something to do with this. The social position of the soldier has much improved, and wearing the Queen's uniform is now no longer a bar to his entering a place of public amusement. A better class is recruited, because they are better paid, clothed and fed than they used to be, and reading rooms and amusements are provided for them in their barracks. The whole art of war has been changed, together with the weapons engaged therein. War, now, means wholesale carnage, and nations think twice before engaging in it. Whilst on this subject, we must not forget that we owe to this reign a permanent Volunteer force.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Allen, Mr C H
Barlow, Lt M H P
Coury Mr T
Davies, Mr and Mrs
Holder, Mr and Mrs W and infant
Holder, Mr J
Holder, Miss
Heath, Mr
Humphrey, Miss
Howorth, Mr J W
Hoyle, Mr H
Morris, Mr
Moncrief, Mr
Orr, Mr W
Phillips, Lt-Col C R
Palmer, Mr
Selwyn, Captain C H
Thompson, Mr J F
Watson, Mr T

FOR BRINDISI.

Gillmon, Mr J W
Gillmon, Miss
Gymer, Mr F W
Pierson, Mr

FOR ADEN.

Costa, Mr F Da
Hoosein, Mr Abdul
Jowar, Mr H W

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Shaik Khalid Yussuf, who has taken up his pen on behalf of Mr. Budrudin Koor, satisfactorily explains why, although my queries are not difficult to answer, he is not sufficiently competent to tackle them, "for," says he, "the question can be answered by any schoolboy with ordinary intelligence." But he is not content with making a candid confession of his ignorance ; he must needs give his friend, Mr. Koor, some seasonable advice. Says he : "Silence is golden sometimes." Then he asks me a question : to which would I give the first place—loyalty to a ruler, or loyalty to religion. I am sorry I am not able to answer with him : "Royalty to a ruler." At least, I think your corresponent would so answer his own question. Mr. Koor would, I know, answer it thus, for in honor of whom is all this tamasha—the Sultan or religion ? What has the Greco-Turkish war to do with religion ? The war has been brought about by the cruel murder of Cretans by the Turks. Does the Mahomedan religion advocate murder ? I am certain it does not. Then why do the Mahomedans of India look upon the Sultan as the Defender of their Faith when by countenancing such acts he is disgracing his religion in the eyes of the world ?

But these remarks are by the way. My question is still to be answered : Are Mahomedan subjects of England or no ? According to Mr. Koor, the Mahomedans will fight against whom the head of their religion tells them to fight. If this be the case, then it is the duty of the British Government to keep its eyes open.—Yours, &c.,

June 3. QUILL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Quill," puts a wrong construction on my letter. I have plainly stated that it is strictly against the Islamic doctrines to raise a rebellion against a settled authority. What more proof of the loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans can be adduced than this that at the most critical times of Indian history Indian Mahomedans have presented their breasts to the bullets of England's bitterest foes. British politicians have to cast their glances over the world-wide British Empire and safeguard its interests in all directions. Hindus are confined to India, and whatever religions antipathies there may be among Hindus against Mahomedans, sensible people among both the communities are convinced that the interests of all Indian races are identical on the political platform. "Quill" may take note that Hindus of Southern India are sending an address of congratulation to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the Turkish victories over the Greeks. Here the racial sympathy common among all the Asiatics is to be plainly observed. ms Islam is a world-wide religion, Mohamedans way not necessarily deviate from their loyalty to the English throne while concurrently paying a religious homage to their Kalifa, who is the Defender of their holy Faith. Russia is playing two policies. The first is the immediate one and the second is to be executed in the long run. Her immediate policy is to vanquish her enemies, and especially the British Lion, through the instrumentality of European and Mahamedan alliances in Europe and Asia. After this is accomplished, I believe the life and death struggle between the Cross and Crescent will be commenced, but I doubt whether this could happen in the lifetime of the present generation. Mystery ensbrouds the march of international events and there is an invarraible rule of uncertainty and unexpectedness in their occurrence. The mighty hand of Providence guides the gradual progression of &c. ,our mundane history.—Yours.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With much surprise I have read Mr. Koor's letter, but on reading Quill's letter in your to-day's issue my surprise was intensified beyond description. I, took like Quill, put the query—are the Mahomedans of India subjects of the Queen of England or the Sultan of Turkey ? Every race has religions feelings in common with co-religionists, but from the attitude displayed I am of opinion that the festivities got up in honor of the grand successes gained by the Turkish army over the Greeks are not genuine manifestations of co-religionists ; but looking at these manifestations with an impartial eye and the manner in which the so-called leaders have caused the defeat of the Greeks to be promulgated amongst the lower masses of Mahomedans, I am led to believe that these manifestations were got up simply to glorify themselves at the expense of the Hindu, Parsee, and Christian religions. I do not know who Mr. Koor is, nor am I acquinted with his antecedents, but from the tone of his letter I do believe that he either knows too little or too much of the English language; so in either case he becomes dangerous to himself, or his fellow creatures, when he puts pen to paper. Let the Mahomedans feast and rejoice as much as they desire to their heart's content ; but leading men like Mr. Koor's should first learn to eat fire ,not spit it. What has our uncomparable British Government got to say about Mr. Koor's letter ? The answer is—"Build more schools and give higher education to our cooks and dobbies.—Yours, &c.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE NURSING AT THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

THE Mother Superior of All Saints' Sisterhood, while thanking Miss Atkinson for her assistance at the Arthur Road Hospital, refers to the pupil nurses who volunteered from the Cama Hospital during the height of the epidemic, in the following terms :—"The Sisters, under whom your nurses have worked, speak most highly of them. They are most capable and nurselike and are always ready to do what helps most, and I hardly think any nurses could have had a more trying time than they had at Arthur Road. I am sure we shall none of us forget how the nursing staff at the Cama Hospital came to the rescue in our time of need." The Mother Superior has sent through Miss Atkinson a cheque for Rs. 300 towards the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund which maintains the Training School for Nurses at the Cama Hospital. Since this fund was started by Lady Reay in 1886 no less than 98 nurses have received certificates of proficiency, and they have all been trained by Miss Atkinson at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals.

THE imports of foreign merchandise into Bombay during the month of March, were valued at Rs. 40,61,204 of non-dutiable articles and Rs. 1,52,51,609 of articles on which import duty was paid. The re-exports of foreign merchandise were worth Rs. 20,58,113. The exports of Indian produce and manufacture were valued at Rs. 2,36,35,025, exclusive of exports, valued at 6½ lakhs, subject to duty. The customs duty collected at the various ports of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 11,43,596 in the case of imports, and Rs. 41,519 in the case of exports.

NEW MUSIC.—Two songs, "The Red Route," and "Alas ! I am in Love," by T. H. Bairnsfather, have just been published by Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Bombay. The first is a patriotic song, with fine dashing words by Stephen Leader. The melody is simple but spirited and the range is attainable by all voices. The refrain, which might well have been written for a chorus, rousing. "The Red Route" may be called an excellent Jingo song. The second is a plaintive, tender lovesong with Old English words, to which the music adapts itself sympathetically. The accompaniment is very pretty and sufficiently allied to the melody without too closely following it. These songs maintain the reputation of the writer who is already well-known for his bright lively music, and smart operettas. The same firm publishes a waltz and polka by Mr. Edwin Dallas. The waltz "Vanda" is a pleasing composition ; the first part soft, sustained and swinging, then comes a spirited measure followed by a light, somewhat lively movement from which the change to a minor key and different melody is well managed. The waltz presents considerable variety. "Firefly," a polka, is sparkling and brisk and easy to learn.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. GEORGE COTTON presided at the ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Cowasji Hormusji, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Visram, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Commander G. Wilson.

THE SENIOR HEALTH INSPECTOR.

On the motion of Mr. Vincent, the Corporation sanctioned the payment, from 1st March last, of personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. A. G. Hallums, Inspector, Health Department, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Glover, the Senior Inspector, who, as such, was paid the same allowance.

DR. HAFFKINE'S SALARY.

The Corporation, on the motion of Dr. Katrak, sanctioned the payment to Government of Rs. 500 per mensem as the Municipal contribution towards the salary of Professor Haffkine while engaged in Bombay in the preparation of prophylactic vaccine and anti-toxic serum for the bubonic plague. The contribution is paid from the 8th October 1896.

SURVEY OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The following staff would be engaged, on the motion of Dr. Balchandra, for employment under the Executive Engineer and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar, in the work of surveying insanitary houses in the Kamatipura Section, reporting on all necessary structural alterations of the buildings therein and condemning insanitary dwellings :—One Assessment Engineer on Rs. 400 per month from 5th May 1897 ; two inspectors on Rs. 100 per month each from 3rd May 1897 ; and allowance to Mr. M. M. Banaji, correspondence clerk of the Engineer's Department, at the rate of Rs. 20 per month from 1st March last.

THE MAHIM BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The Corporation sanctioned the payment of Rs. 60,147 as an advance from surplus cash balance pending the inclusion of the amount in a loan to be hereafter raised to provide for the cost of two sites of land required for burning and burial-grounds at Mahim, namely : (1) Situated at the southern end of the sands adjoining Worli, and consisting of portions of two plots bearing new survey Nos. 1674 and 1670, adjacent to the sea and admeasuring 10 000 square yards, or thereabouts, the estimated cost of which, including the cost of an enclosure wall of rubble and lime masonry, 4 feet high, is Rs. 29,373 ; and (2) Situated at the northern or Mahim extremity of the sands and including two plots of ground, bearing new survey Nos. 1555 and 1559, admeasuring in all 10,082 square yards, or thereabouts, the cost of which, including land and wall, 4 feet high, is estimated at Rs. 30,774. The advance of Rs. 60,147 to be adjusted to the debits of the said loan when raised.

NEW ROADS.

Sanction was given to the naming of the new roads on Port Trust property, at Apollo Bunder, as shown on the plan submitted as under :—Road AB, "Merewether Road ;" Road CD, "Ormiston Road ; Road EF, "Mandlik Road ;" Road GH, "Naoroji Furdoonji Road ;" Road KL, "Henry Road ;" Road BM, "Walton Road ;" Road NP, "Tulloch Road."

THE NUSSERWANJI PETIT HALL.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary, No. 3841, dated 18th May 1897, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to Government, No. 3840, P. W. Department, of the same date, on the question of the value to be paid for land at Cruickshank Road, required as site for the "Nusserwanji Manockji Petit Public Hall."

The following letter on the subject was submitted :—To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge your No. 22587, dated 25th ultimo, and, in reply, to inform you that, as the area of land you now desire to acquire for the Public Hall exceeds the limit of 7,000 square yards sanctioned by the Government of India, vide Government Resolution No. 237-C.W.—1799 of 25th November 1895, a further reference to the Government of India will be necessary before this Government can give a decision. (2). I am, in the meantime, to enquire whether you are willing to conform to the conditions specified in Government letter No. 868-B of the 4th December 1896, in which Government offered a strip of land on the avenue (Plot C) on the same terms as were sanctioned for the Municipal Hall, provided (*a*) that the new building is in line with the Municipal Buildings on the Cruckshank Road, a point which Government consider important, and (*b*) that the porch does not extend beyond the line of the porch of the Municipal Buildings. I am desired to say that para. 2 of your letter under reply is not sufficiently definite in regard to this point, and Government desire to have complete information regarding both the area to be leased and the land in the avenue before they again address the Government of India on the subject.—I have, &c., S. REBSCH, Under-Secretary to Government.

The letter was recorded.

WANTED A ROAD.

The Corporation considered memorial, dated 20th May 1897, from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. S. M. Moses, and about 633 residents of the Matunga, Govari, Wadala, and Manmala districts, representing the inconvenience and loss they suffer for the want of a road running from east to west and joining the Matunga-Sion Road with the Lady Jamsetjee Road.

It was resolved to submit the memorial to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. Some of the members saw that there was a great necessity for a new road there and that the work should be undertaken without loss of time.

IMPROVEMENT OF BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 1896, dated 19th May 1897, as under :—"That, with reference to their resolution No. 1825 of the 13th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the outlay of Rs. 27,525, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of carrying out the following works in connection with the proposed improvement of Bandora Slaughter-Houses :—(1) Filling in the quarry hole near the Railway station, Rs. 4,177. (2) Removal of the stables and huts occupied and owned by the contractor for the removal of offal, Rs. 100, and the building of a new shed accommodating 14 cattle of a similar nature to the sheds erected at the Sewri Lazaretto, Rs. 662—total Rs. 762. (3) Construction of two large additional sheds for sheep and goats, Rs. 7,000 (4) Putting the cattle inspection sheds in proper condition, including Rs. 685, for cost of proposed screen, Rs. 5,186. (5) Making improvements to the five chawls occupied by butchers, peons, and biggaries, Rs. 10,161. (6) Alterations in quarters occupied by the Assistant Superintendent and providing proper ventilation and light for same, Rs. 1,2 9.

Dr. Katrak proposed, and Major Mills seconded, that the recommendations embodied in the Standing Committee's resolution be adopted.

Mr. Maneckshа Taleyarkhan remarked that the Slaughter-Houses are situated in close proximity to the splendid station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and are an eye-sore and a nuisance to those who have to resort to the station. The Corporation would have to remove the houses in the near future either to Matunga or Sion, or some suitable locality, and in view of that fact they would do well to spend as much money only on the repairs of the Slaughter-Houses as was absolutely necessary.

The proposition was carried.

THE BHULESHWAR SCHOOLS AND MARKET.

The next item on the agenda was letter to the President, dated 30th April and 5th May, 1897, from Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, suggesting that the schools over the new Bhuleshwar Market be named after Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., and that the market be named after the Hon'ble Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the motion, remarking that the writer of the letter, who was neither a member of the Corporation nor was known to them, ought not to take such liberties with such good names as those of Mr. Birdwood and Sir Edward Ollivant.

Mr. Vincent enquired if anybody knew Mr. Madanlal. It was really impudent and impertinent on the part of the gentleman to make such a suggestion to the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff suggested that such letters should be consigned to the waste-paper basket.

The letter was then recorded.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONGST BULLOCKS.

The Standing Committee had forwarded the following letter from the Commissioner to the Corporation :—

To the Secretary, Standing Committee of the Corporation Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Standing Committee, that foot and mouth disease has broken out in a severe epidemic form amongst the bullocks of the Health Department. Yesterday there were 77 cases in the Bullock Hospital at Sankli Street. The Acting Health Officer has been directed to take all necessary precautions in the matter.—I have, &c., P. C. H. Snow, Commissioner."

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the letter be recorded.

Major Mills, seconding the proposition, remarked that there was no reason for any alarm on the part of the public. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, he had sent inspectors to inspect the milch cattle in the city. It was true that milk from diseased cattle was liable to communicate serious diseases among men, particularly infants, but care was taken that such diseased cattle were not milked.

The letter was then recorded.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PLAGUE EXPENSES.

On the application of the Municipal Commissioner, the Corporation considered on urgency letter to the President of 25th May, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, replying to the President's letter of 12th idem, on the question of the grant of a contribution from Imperial and Provincial funds towards repayment of the loan of Rs. 50,00,000 to be raised for expenditure on account of bubonic plague.

The letter was : General Department, Mahableshwar, 26th May 1897. From J. De C. Atkins, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government. To George Cotton, Esq., J. P., President, Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. Sir,—I am directed to acknowlege the receipt of your letter No. 1119, dated 12th instant, to the address of the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor requesting the grant of a contribution from Imperial or Provincial Funds towards meeting expenditure incurred by the Municipality on plague operations.

In reply I am directed to state that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council regrets that at present it is impossibe for him to enter into the question of a contribution or to address the Government of India on the subject, and that some time must elapse before sufficient information as to the special expenditure on plague measures is available to enable his Excellency in Council to form an opinion as to what measures of relief, if any, might with justice be recommended.—I have, &c., (Sd.) J. De C. ATKINS, Secretary to Government.

The letter was recorded.

THE SHORTEST MEETING.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that this was, he believed, the first time in the history of the Corporation that the whole agenda paper, including the notices of motion, were finished at one single sitting, and it behoved the Corporation to congratulate their President on the despatch of the Corporation's business. (Loud Applause.)

Dr. Cowasji : This is the shortest sitting on record.

Mr. Vincent : It is a Jubilee record.

The meeting then dispersed.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	2	0	16
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	2	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	20
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	1
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	0
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain	0	1	7
	Grant Road	0	3	
	Parel	1*	1	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Bholwada	0	1	
	Total	11	7	80
	Total to date	12,469	10,6[illegible]9	

* From Santa Cruz Ela Paria.

THE COST OF PLAGUE PREVENTION.

LIABILITY OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

Under the provisions of Act III. of 1897 the Governor-in-Council has made the following Rule as an addition to the Rules dated 29th March, 1897 :—

The whole or any part of the expenses of cleaning and disinfecting any building in rural areas situated outside a municipal district may, at the discretion of the District Magistrate or any Plague authority authorized by him in this behalf, be recovered from the owner or occupier of the building as if the same were a revenue demand under Bombay Act V. of 1879, provided that, whenever an order for such demand is made by any Plague authority other than the District Magistrate, the owner or occupier affected thereby shall have the right of appeal to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate's orders under this rule shall be final.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee from Dr. Wilkins, at Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Wednesday there were 248 patients under treatment in hospitals. The number of deaths from plague in the city was six, and in hospitals eleven. The total mortality from all causes was 37.

INSPECTION AT THE CAUSEWAYS.

Notwithstanding the strong and vigilant guards posted at the Mahim causeway, three patients seem to have eluded the vigilance of the Guards and entered the city. From enquiries, it was ascertained that they succeeded in passing muster in the disguise of females.

It is notified for information that the Sion-Coorla Causeway will be open for traffic from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. everyday, from the 6th instant, instead of from 6 a.m. as at present.

VISIT TO PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Plague Committee, General Gatacre, Mr. C. James, and Dr. Dimmock, in company of Surgeon-Captain Dyson and Surgeon-Captain Calvert, drove round No. 4 District, and visited all the private hospitals situate therein. They also inspected Chatre Serang Hospital.

GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

In this hospital there were remaining under treatment on Wednesday fifty-three patients, three patients were admitted during the period, one died, and eight were discharged cured, leaving forty-seven under treatment.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, one case of bubonic plague was admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, and one was discharged, leaving twenty-nine patients under treatment, ten of small-pox, three of chicken pox, one of cholera, and fifteen of bubonic plague.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

From the reports submitted yesterday morning to the Plague Committee by the justices of the various districts, it appears that on Wednesday only one justice went round No 1 district, and inspected thirty houses. In No. 2 district twelve justices and three volunteers visited 311 houses, but no case was detected. Seven justices examined 279 houses in No. 3 district, and discovered four cases, one of a woman, who died of plague, at house No 82-86, Jail Road, another case was found in house No. 862-868, at Jail Road, east, and removed to the Jain Hospital. The other two cases were detected in house No. 196, Nowroji Hill, 2nd Road, on the 30th ultimo, but they were not then reported, and being considered suspicious, they were removed to the Grant Road Hospital to be kept under observation there. They have been diagnosed as cases of plague in that hospital. In No. 4 district 131 houses were visited by six justices and two cases were detected, both of which being of suspicious nature, they have been kept under observation. Fourteen justices inspected 272 houses in No. 5 district. 144 houses were visited by six justices in No. 6 district. In No. 7 district twenty houses were examined by two justices. Five justices inspected 127 houses in No. 8 district, and discovered two cases. Three justices visited 194 houses in No. 9 district, and sixty houses were inspected in No. 10 district by three justices, but no case was discovered in either of them.

OBSERVATION HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning there were 159 persons under observation in the Modykhana Hospital, 144 in the Wari Bunder Hospital, and 158 in the Pilgrim shed, at Mallet Bunder.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons, who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,088, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,196, making a total of 4,284 persons. Departures by sea 969, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,849, making a total of 3,818 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 466 persons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE PAREL HOSPITAL.

On Wednesday there were remaining under treatment in this hospital thirty-seven patients, three fresh cases were admitted, and seven were *discharged* cured, leaving thirty-three patients under treatment.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The hospital return from May 15th to 31st shows: Admissions 8, one being a non-plague case, deaths 2, discharged cured 15, one being a non-plague case; under treatment 4.

SIND.

KARACHI, May 31.

The plague cases on the 31st instant numbered 4, and the deaths 5. The totals to date are 4,141 cases and 3,364 deaths.

The weather continues very close. The high winds and heavy clouds may betoken rain.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN ADDRESS.

THE following is the text of an address to be presented to Her Majesty by the Western India Christians in connection with the Diamond Jubilee:—

May it please your Imperial Majesty.—We, the Indian Protestant Christians of different denominations in Western India, beg most respectfully to give expression to our heartfelt joy at the completion of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's reign, and to offer to your Majesty our sincerest congratulation on this happy event.

We remember the many blessings we have received, in common with other subjects of the Empire, under your Majesty's reign—the invaluable blessings of peace, prosperity, freedom and good government; and we feel thankful to God that in His great mercy He has vouchsafed to our country sixty years of a rule which for its wisdom, justice, and beneficence is unparalleled in modern history; but more especially do we praise and thank Him for the great spiritual blessings He has conferred on this land during these glorious years.

When your Majesty ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, in this part of India the Gospel had just begun to penetrate the deep darkness of heathenism, ignorance and superstition; and a number of cruel and unjust usages prevailed throughout the land.

At the present time, by the grace of God, some tens of thousands in this Western Presidency of India have entered into the glorious light and liberty of the Gospel of Christ; and His kingdom is growing and spreading in our province with a rapidity in which we cannot but recognise the special providence of God and His gracious purpose towards the land of our birth. Particularly would we refer, with thankfulness, to the emancipation by means of Christianity of those who are generally known as the "depressed classes"—communities whose energies, intelligence and usefulness had been paralysed by long centuries of neglect and social oppression. Thousands of such, by being brought to the knowledge of Christ through the efforts of the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland and America, have been converted into self-respecting men and useful citizens.

Nor is the Gospel of Christ confined in its redeeming operation only to the lives of those who have openly accepted it. Its influence has weakened the power of idolatry, has shaken the popular faith in many superstitions and in many morally and intellectually injurious practices, and has infused a new spirit of tenderness and a new feeling of individual responsibility into the social life of the populations of this Presidency.

In this connection, we cannot forget the great service the Missionary Societies have rendered and are rendering to the cause of education in Western India. The excellent educational institutions founded and conducted by them have placed within the reach of all classes the means of receiving a sound secular education which, combined as it is in these institutions with the constant inculcation of the great truths of the Christian religion, is of the highest possible value to the growing intellect of this Presidency. Specially in the villages the missionary institutions are not infrequently the only centres of educational influence among the agricultural classes, who form the backbone of the community.

Your Majesty's Indian Christian subjects of this Presidency are experiencing a great moral and social transition. Their close contact with the representatives of the European and American Missions makes them more susceptible to the influence of Western ideas than their Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow-subjects; and it will be a long time before their social and family life will assume a settled form. But we may refer with gratitude to the general diffusion of education and to the gradual growth of the idea of a "Christian Home," with all the affections, ties and obligations which that idea implies.

With particular thankfulness do we advert to the condition of the Indian Christian women of the Presidency, and in doing so we feel assured that this is a subject which will not fail to interest your Gracious Majesty. Our Christian sisters have reached a level of intelligence and educational attainment which fills our hearts with hope for our country's future. Many of them have received a good English education; several have attained to University distinction; some h[illegible] had opportunities of visiting Europe and A[illegible]rica, and of sharing in the stimulating, intellectu[illegible] and religious life of those Christian lands; a few h[illegible] established and are managing benevolent institu[illegible]ions for the welfare of the women and children of th[illegible] part of India. We believe that in the great r[illegible]ormations which this land is destined to witness in th[illegible] not distant future, our Christian sisters will [illegible] called to bear no small part; for already the infl[illegible]ence of their ministry of love and devotion is being [illegible] widely felt in the homes of the people of this distri[illegible]t.

In closing this record of pro[illegible]gress, we would thank Almighty God for his gift [illegible] to us of a Sovereign whose well-known Christian vi[illegible]rtues and graces of character have contributed in n[illegible] small measure to the realisation of these result[illegible], an[illegible] as those whose privilege it is to share the Fa[illegible] with our Gracious Sovereign has adorned for s[illegible] many years, we all the more cordially join our fe[illegible]low-subjects in their expressions of loyalty and dev[illegible]otion to your Majesty's throne and person. The P[illegible]rayer of our hearts is that your Majesty may have [illegible] yet many years of life and reign, and that the influences which have so long centered in your Royal Maj[illegible]esty's person may be perpetuated in your Royal Line, to the great Glory of God and the lasting benefit of the subjects of your Majesty's vast dominions.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. A. S. Go[illegible]don is transferred from the 13th Bengal Lancers [illegible] the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

CAPTAIN I. KIRKPATR[illegible]ck, 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment[illegible] officiates as Station Staff Officer, Wellington [illegible]pot, vice Captain Coleman, officiating as Station S[illegible]ff Officer, Bellary.

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and Mysore Rifles have be[illegible]n transferred from the control of the Government o[illegible] Madras to that of the Resident in Mysore; t[illegible] Yercaud Rifle Volunteers being at the same t[illegible]ime affiliated with the Madras Railway Volunteers for administrative purposes.

THE Madras Government is now making enquiries from Local F[illegible]und Boards in the affected Districts as to whet[illegible]her they will be prepared to work on lines that ha[illegible]ve been laid down in the North-West Provinces by means of small advances to ryots for petty village works, such as the repair of tanks, the di[illegible]gging of drinking-water wells, etc., in tracts affected by drought. The main conditions of such adv[illegible]ances are the employment of the famine-stricken a[illegible] fixed wages. Only a portion of the advances are recoverable and on such sums as are recovered no interest is charged, while the period of repayment is two years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIMLA has had quite a series of thunderstorms within the last few days, and it would seem as if the *chota barsat* had reached the western Himalaya region.

MR. G. D. MADGAVKAR, I.C.S., is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT HERMAN GOSWIN BONER, Karachi Artillery Volunteers, Supernumerary List, is placed on the active list.

CAPTAIN J. R. GREAVES, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, resigns his Commission.

MR. J. TATE, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, is allowed furlough for one year.

MR. E. G. GAHAGAN, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E. M.Inst. C.E., on relief by Mr. P. Reynolds, to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, Third Class.

MR. R. M. KENNEDY, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

THE Reverend J. A. Sellar, M.A., is appointed to do duty temporarily at Kirkee from date of departure of the Reverend L. M. Haslope.

THE following appointments are made:—The Reverend C. H. Badham, B.A., to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad; the Reverend P. R. Harrison, M.A., to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden; the Reverend C. E. C. deCoetlogon, M.A., to do duty at the Presidency Town until further orders.

MR. W. MATHEWS has been appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers at Aden, vice Mr. Francis Stewart Lamb.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M.D., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS GYDE HEAVEN, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MR. A. STEWART, Deputy Conservator of Forests and divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SIX deputations from the Punjab are expected at Simla to present addresses on Commemoration Day. These will include representatives of the Mahomedan, Sikh and Hindu communities.

As the Kashmir passes are likely to remain closed later than usual, it is expected that the traders will resort freely to the Khagan Valley route to Gilgit. Caravans will have less difficulty along this route than last year, as the road has been improved.

THE Amir of Kabul has recently re-armed several of his regiments with Kabuli made breechloading rifles, distributing at the same time the discarded arms among various tribesmen. His intention is apparently to give all the regular troops Martini-Henry rifles.

REPORTS have been current of the appearance of the plague in the camp of some native traders near Fort Sandeman. On investigation however it has been proved that such sickness as existed was merely ordinary fever with no characteristic plague symptoms. The camp was segregated as a precautionary measure, but the traders have now got a clean bill of health.

No news has so far reached Gilgit or Chitral of any movements of Russian troops in the Upper Oxus Valley, though we know that the Tashkent authorities mean to complete their plague-cordon in that direction. The winter in Central Asia has been unusually severe and prolonged, and this must have prevented the march of detachments into the Pamir region; but it is practically certain that with the disappearance of the snow on the Alai ranges the movement south will begin. We have yet to see whether the Russians will establish permanent posts actually on the Oxus in Shignan and Roshan. They will be well within their rights if they do so, and they may think the plague scare a good opportunity for locating troops within a few marches of the Chitral frontier.

THE attempt to introduce improved implements amongst the agriculturists of India is meeting with some success. A new form of plough, called the Baldeo plough, after Baldeo the head mechanic of the Cawnpore Farm workshop, is being bought throughout Northern India; it is cheap and efficient, and turns out better work than the old plough. For harrows, water-lifts and chaff-cutters, of a better type, a demand is commencing; and gradually, the farmer of Northern India is awakening to the fact that the methods of his forefathers are not necessarily the best or wisest, though they have been sanctified by the custom of centuries.

SOME of the moves which will be made by troops marching in relief next cold weather are very long ones. Thus the 10th and 55th Field Batteries at Rawalpindi and Ahmedabad will change places; their march will be one of about 1,000 miles and they will be 3½ months on the road. The 42nd and 59th Batteries at Secunderabad and Nowgong also change stations: they will take 2½ months to cover the 700 miles. The 60th Battery moves from Multan to Allahabad, about 830 miles, a three months' march. The 21st and 40th Batteries at Bangalore and Ahmednagar have a two months' march of 600 miles, as they have to change places. As regards the infantry the King's Own Scottish Borderers moves from Rawalpindi to Kamptee. They will be railed 920 miles to Saugor and will then march the remaining 380 miles. The East Kent Regiment will go from Peshawar to Lucknow, but they will be railed the whole distance. The Royal Munster Fusiliers now at Dum-Dum have to make the longest journey of all, as they are orderd to Quetta. They will embark at Calcutta and proceed to Karachi, a fifteen days' voyage, thence being railed 600 miles to Quetta. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will replace the Munster at Dum-Dum. They will march only to Saharunpur and then travel 1,100 miles by rail.

IN common, no doubt, with many of our readers writes the *Pioneer*, we have come to regard the Lowarai Pass, on the Malakand-Chitral route, as being closed to all but postal runners for several months in the year. But we have now the best authority for stating that such is not the case. The pass, it is true is swept by terrific storms and the snowfall on and about it is very heavy even in an ordinary winter; but it is practicable all the same. Thus the past winter has been the severest for many years past on the North-West frontier, and yet during the worst period coolies carrying from 20 to 50 seers each, that is often over a maund, crossed in safety. There were occasions when neither coolies nor postal-runners could cross, but as a matter of fact there were scarcely six days throughout the winter and spring when they had to wait at Dir or Drosh. It is important that the idea as to the closing of the Lowarai for months on end should be dispelled. The Dir people have exaggerated the difficulties of the road in order to get higher prices for forwarding stores to Chitral. In the winter laden animals cannot be sent over the pass, but horses, mules, and ponies, unladen, do cross at almost any time. They are fitted with a kind of snow-shoe which enables them to move without sinking into the drifts. The Chitral garrison is by no means so isolated as has been supposed, and the Government of India have a route to Chitral which can be used all the year round, though one would not think of marching a division over the Lowarai in the winter.

THE Madras Government has requested the Government of India to sanction the suggestion that the famine-stricken on relief works in that Presidency should be given a general holiday on the occasion of the Queen's Commemoration.

THE recent arrangement for a shifting of places among the chiefs of the Army at Home, have the further effect of practically settling the question of who is to succeed Sir George White in India. All the three officers who have just been designated for new billets have been spoken of at one time or other for the Command-in-Chief of the Indian Army. Sir Redvers Buller might no doubt have had it had he wanted it: for in addition to his own large influence he would have been able to rely on Lord Wolseley's zealous support of an arrangement that would keep the powerful Adjutant-General out of the way for the next five years. But Sir Redvers Buller prefers Aldershot. At one time the Duke of Connaught was known to be anxious to come back to India in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief, but now His Royal Highness has another aim before him, and his reception into the Headquarters Staff looks as though he would before long attain it. Lastly there was Sir Evelyn Wood, who is supposed to have been eager to step into Sir George White's shoes, the very mention of whose name has been enough lately to send a thrill of apprehension through the Native Army. Professionally of rather a narrow, obstinate minded disposition, with many of the excellencies and the limitations of the drill sergeant, and weighted with the serious infirmity of deafness, Sir Evelyn Wood is the last man who would be likely to be a success when coming out at the age of sixty to the new environment of India and the command of an army to which he is a total stranger. That would indeed be a difficult position for the most adaptable of men, and it is probably as well for Sir Evelyn Wood as for India that fortune has reserved him for the House Guard, where he will no doubt make an excellent lieutenant to a Chief like Lord Wolseley. But the disposal of these three places leaves the field absolutely clear for Sir William Lockhart, who on considerations of what was best for individuals, would have been the only one in the running throughout; and deep will be the satisfaction throughout the Army when the announcement arrives that shall convert this universal anticipation into a certainty.

THE shipments of tea from Calcutta to Britain this season to Monday last total 3,057,856lbs., against 2,316,818lbs. to the same date last year.

A QUESTION of importance to the public has been raised by the Dunlop Tea Co. regarding the responsibility of the E. B. S. Railway as carriers with special reference to its risk note under which the railway repudiates all responsibility for loss or damage. The point was referred to the Indian Tea Association, who took legal opinion, which is to the effect that under the provision of the risk note in question the Railway is absolved from all liability, that practically no claim could be made even if not a single package of a consignment were delivered. The legality of the risk note is held to be established by the existence of three degrees of responsibility offering alternative rates: if a consignor elects to pay the lowest rate he must submit to have his goods sent at his own risk.

THE Government of India has agreed with the views of the Madras Government that the sanctioned minima rates for passenger fares on the South Indian Railway are not intended to apply to cases where special concessions are applied for by large parties travelling on the line, season ticket-holders, &c.

THE outturn of wheat in the North-West Provinces is estimated this year at 1,460,340 tons as compared with 1,236,486 tons estimated last year, showing an increase of 223,854 tons or 18 per cent. The final forecast of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces estimates the yield at a 10-anna crop on an area less than one-half of the normal standard. Stated in tons, the yield is 324,755 tons; whereas the outturn of the Provinces at standard rates on normal areas should exceed one million tons. The averages of the preceding quinquennial periods fall considerably below this figure, owing to the fact that this period includes so many years of deficient outturn. Past seasons have been so unfavourable that, as the Director of Land Records observes, it is matter for surprise that any stocks remain for export. But the rapid rise of prices which took place in the North-West Provinces in October last, when the first apprehensions of serious scarcity were entertained, drew off a certain amount of produce from all four divisions of the Province, and export on a small scale has since continued, probably owing to the fact that the crop in the Central Provinces is harvested before that of the North-West Provinces and Punjab comes to maturity.

AN Amateur Championship Athletic Association has been formed in Ceylon, with full power to direct athletics in the Island. Most of the gymkhana and athletic clubs will, it is hoped, affiliate themselves with the new Association.

THE Government of India have decided the period to be taken up by Sir Henry Prinsep in revising the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes is not to exceed the limit of two years from the date of his first taking up this special duty.

THE Calcutta paper says it is being suggested by the Native Press that the reason for the continued silence of Government in regard to the train-wrecking case is that the evidence against Jummon Sheik is inadequate or defective. "The evidence upon which the man was convicted is not of a very strong nature, and it is doubtful whether the prisoner will have his sentence enhanced or quashed if the case is brought before the High Court." So, it seems, a sentence is determined not by the nature of a crime but by the strength or weakness of the evidence. Unfortunately, this highly original theory is not generally understood, and the impression conveyed by the Domar case is that the penalty in Bengal for deliberately attempting to wreck a mail train and murder about a hundred persons is four months' imprisonment. It must pleasant for the Bengal Government to be defended by the Native Press with the apology that it is keeping an innocent man in jail, or at least a man whose guilt is doubtful. And what, asks our contemporary, is to be said of the ingenuous Native Press which is willing to connive at the punishment of the innocent Jummon?

MISMANAGEMENT of a most serious nature, says the *Madras Mail*, appears to characterise jail administration in Assam. The new Chief Commissioner, Mr. Cotton, describes the defects as due chiefly to "the want of proper discipline and supervision." Escapes are apparently of frequent occurrence and the system of punishment is altogether wrong. The death-rate, too, is deplorably high. In 1895 it reached the abnormal figure of 59 per thousand, which Sir William Ward ascribed in great part to insufficient clothing exposure during extra-mural labour and want of care on the part of the officials in providing the prisoners with dry clothing. It is clear that reforms of a very drastic nature are required.

THE semi-official *Militar-Wochenblatt* recently devoted a long inspired article to the subject of the naval credits, remarking with some bitterness that the refusal of the e was a strange way of celebrating the centenary of the hero-Emperor whose whole thought was for the greatness of his country and people. Our contemporary then remarks that evidently Germany has not yet reached political maturity though some young countries like Japan have manifested ripe wisdom, and proceeds to taunt Germans with the ridicule that foreigners are supposed to be heaping upon them. There is great need, says the *Wochenblatt*, to break the darkness that shrouds national thought upon naval questions, and a memoir by Prince Adalbert is cited as showing that the "Admiral-Prince" foresaw that the coming Germany must have a Navy sufficient to give weight to her voice in the councils of Europe. It is not want of money, says our contemporary, that causes the credits to be refused, but the action of deputies who fear to endanger their popularity with their constituents by sanctioning higher taxation. And yet, observes a service paper, a country which spends 95,000,000 marks a year on tobacco, and like sums on coffee, beer, wine, and brandy, is in a position to make some sacrifices. Misfortune, says the "Wochenblatt," sadly awaits the people who do not comprehend the questions they have to solve. It is enthusiasm that is needed, and the understanding that the development of the navy and the lifting up of the country are the means to universal power.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 1st June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 31st May, 12 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 2 inches same date last year. Adhava crops flourishing. Division of rabi crops progressing. Ensuing kharif sowings continue. Seed commenced germinating in some places. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 6 inches against 10 feet 4 inches same date last year. Rabi threshing continues. Fodder scarce. Cattle healthy except in four talukas. Slight rain in three talukas.

Hyderabad.—Batai and threshing of rabi harvest continue in four talukas. Kharif preparations progressing in ten talukas. Rice seedlings being transplanted in Guni and Badin talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat and jowari fallen in Hyderabad.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing nearly completed. Kharif preparations continue. Cattle healthy except in Shahdadpur Taluka. Price of jowari risen by 2 chataks and of bajri, wheat and rice fallen by 2, 12 and 4 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi threshing almost completed. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 10, bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 29th May 1897).—Land is being manured for early kharif crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices steady but high: jowari 10 seers, bajri 9 seers 40 tolas, wheat 7 seers 60 tolas, and rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of land for next season continues. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of bajri in Godhra and Halol talukas has risen from 9 1-2 to 9 seers.

Kaira—(For week ending 29th May 1897). Summer jowari and bajri crops are being reaped. Cultivators are busy in manuring their fields. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8 1-2 seers, wheat 8 seers and rice 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Land is being prepared for next season's cultivation. Fodder supply good.

Surat—(For week ending 29th May 1897).—Preparation of land for the ensuing season is in progress. Fodder supply good. Prices are almost stationary except at Olpad where they have fallen by four annas per Bengal maund. Prices of jowari: Olpad 9 seers, Chorasi 9 seers, Bardoli 9 seers 6 chataks, Jalalpor 9 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 9 seers 6 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 6 chataks, Pardi 8 seers 8 chataks and Mandvi 10 seers per rupee.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Pimpalner 73 cents and Sindkheda 48 cents. Lands being prepared for the next season throughout the district. Grass scanty and dear. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Nasik—(For week ending 31st May 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 37 inches 47 cents. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Threshing of rabi crops completed in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, and Kalvan talukas. Land is being prepared for ensuing season in all the talukas. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature *nil* on 26th, 1° warm on 29th and 1st, and 2° warm on 27th, 28th, 30th and 31st. Vapour in air excessive from 26th to 31st and normal on 1st. Abnormal wind northerly on 25th; wind normal from 27th to 1st. Distant lightning on 26th, 27th, 30th and 31st.

Thana.—Rab burning and other preparations for the ensuing season are nearly completed. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab burning nearly completed in places. Sowing of warkas and kharif crops commenced. Price of rice risen at Panvel by 48 tolas and fallen at Karjat by 30 tolas. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply scanty at Nagothna, Uran and Mangaon. Agricultural stock healty.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain everywhere except in Deogad Taluka, maximum being 1 inch 85 cents at Vengurla and minimum 6 cents at Ratnagiri. Rab burning completed. Sowing operations commenced. Cattle healthy except in Chiplun Taluka and Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—Slight rain during week throughout the district except in talukas of Junnar and Haveli and in petha Mulshi, maximum being 1 inch 5 cents in Purandhar Taluka and minimum 3 cents is Dhond Petha. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight rise in the price of bajri in Junnar Taluka and Ambegaon Petha and a slight fall in Maval Taluka. The price of jowari has slightly risen in Ambegaon Petha and fallen in talukas of Indapur and Bhimthadi. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar. Rain in seven talukas, maximum being 45 cents at Sangamner and minimum 5 cents at Rahuri. Preparation of land for next season nearly completed. Fodder supply very scarce. Condition of cattle getting worse. District average price of jowari 9 seers 31 tolas.

Sholapur—(For week ending 29th May 1997).—Rain during the week at Sholapur 50 cents, Barsi 8 cents, Karmala 35 cents, Pandharpur 35 cents, Sangola 16 cents and Malsiras 4 cents. Land is being prepared for the kharif crops in some places. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Madha and Malsiras talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 12 chataks.

Satara.—Slight rain during week in all talukas. Fodder scarce.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 55 cents, Sindgi 1 inch 50 cents, Bijapur 2 inches 4 cents, Bagevadi 92 cents, Muddebihal 37 cents, Bagalkot 1 inch 66 cents, Badami 1 inch 70 cents, Hungund 12 cents. More rain ungently required for kharif sowing. Preparation of land for kharif sowing nearly completed. Recipients of tagai advances are improving their lands. Prices of fodder rising. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Water supply failing in all talukas. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur and Hundgund talukas. Prices stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Excellent rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 90 cents at Chikodi and minimum 1 inch 22 cents at Murgod. Sowing of paddy crops begun. Preparation of lands for sowing of other crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers, and cattle indifferent. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum: jowari 10 1-2, bajri 10 and rice 8 1-2 seers per rupee. Water famine is removed. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 1 inch in Kod to 4 inches 27 cents in Kalghatgi. Paddy sowing commenced in western talukas; in others lands are being prepared for sowing early crops.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 87 cents at Mundgod and minimum 62 cents at Honavar. Preparation of ground continues. Sowing commenced. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari, and gram 8 seers 70 tolas, 8 seers 45 tolas, 9 seers 75 tolas and 8 seers 70 tolas, respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Public health good. Ploughing of land in progress. Scarcity of water in certain places. Price of bajri 8 1-4 and jowar 9 1-4 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health and agricultural stock fair. Land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi Division. Price of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 12 and inferior 13 pounds per British rupee.

FAMINE.

RELIEF IN MADRAS.

IN the fortnightly narrative of the Chairman of the Madras Famine Committee, just issued, Mr. James's visit is thus referred to:—"This visit will be most welcome, but its importance is immeasurably increased owing to discovery which was made by him when collecting the papers relating to Madras—that several of the letters, as well as some of the fortnightly reports of this committee, do not appear to have been received in Calcutta. This explains what seemed hitherto incomprehensible. The reports were in accordance with the wish of the Secretary of State, and were invariably written so as to give, as far as possible, a clear description of the operations of the famine fund and the conditions to be dealt with in Madras. These periodical reports have all been punctually transmitted, and have been supplemented by various separate representations as to the insufficiency of the allotments made by the Central Committee to Madras. Yet no alteration was apparent in the system objected to, and no replies were received, although at the same time this committee had no reason to suppose that its communications had not reached Calcutta, in the absence of any reminders regarding default in submission of its reports. Arrangements will now be made to print all these documents in time for Mr. James's visit, from which most beneficial results to the famine stricken people of the Madras presidency are now confidently anticipated."

NOTWITHSTANDING the many wonderfull developments of science, no rival has yet been found to take the place of Holloway's Pills and Ointment as reliable and speedy cures for the various diseases with which we are all liable to be afflicted. The Ointment is universally acknowledged to be a certain remedy for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs, colds, glandular swellings, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. The Pills have justly earned a world-wide reputation for all family complaints; for infantile disorders they are invaluable, and they are unfailing remedy for all disorders affecting the liver and stomach. It would be difficult, indeed, to name a complaint for which both the Pills and Ointment are not beneficial. Thousands of people in all parts of the world can testify to their merits. They are suitable for any climate or season of the year.

THE MILL HAND-STRIKE.

SEVERAL MILLS CLOSED.

THE strikers from the various mills in the Mahim Division have proved themselves to be more firm and determined than had been expected by the mill owners, and the strike still continues amongst the hands at all the mills in that part of the town. Out of the twenty-seven mills situated in the division, five were entirely closed on Wednesday, viz., the Jamshed, the Queen, the Wadia, the Standard, and the Dhun Mills. The Damodhur Lukhmidas Mill, at Fergusson Road, was also closed yesterday (Thursday) morning, owing to the majority of the hands having gone on strike. The remaining mills are working, but are undermanned. Adequate police arrangements are being made to prevent any breach of the peace. A few mill-hands collected outside the various mills in the Parel Division, yesterday morning, and still refused to resume their work. On being dispersed by the police, they left the mills and went quietly to their homes.

THE ALLEGED RIOT ON THE ESTATE OF MR. JUSTICE GHOSE.

THE following is the judgment delivered by Mr. W. Thompson, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, on the 10th August, 1895, in the charge of rioting brought against the two servants of Mr. Justice Ghose, to which reference is made elsewhere:—

EMPRESS *versus* SHAMA CHARAN GHOSE AND MADHU SUDUN, CHAPRASSI.

The accused are charged with rioting. From information received the Sub-Inspector of Canning deputed a constable Aminuddi to prevent a breach of the peace at Sarangabad, and subsequently another constable Joynarain Singh. There was a dispute about the right to the bed of a watercourse between Sarangabad and Iswaripore. On the 5th July there was a slight *maramari* in which Asiruddi, the paik of Sahara Bibi, and one Hari Das Bairagi were slightly hurt. I look on the case with great suspicion. The constable took up his quarters at the kutchery of Golam Abbas in Sarangabad, and it is clear that the latter is at the bottom of the whole thing. He is the son of Sahara Bibi, formerly the owner of Sarangabad. Sarangabad was sold some time ago by auction sale and bought by Debendra Murkerjee. Sahara Bibi claims the bed of the water course by right of julkur in the Khal, which in face of some correspondence produced from the office of the Sunderbun Commissioner seems itself of a problematic nature. Even if she has a valid julkur right that would confer no interest in the proprietary right of the bed of the Khal after it dried up. The bed of the Khal would belong to the riparian proprietors Debendra Mukerjee and Chundra Madhub Ghose, and the former says in Court he has no objection to anything the accused have done. The accused seem to have been acting bona fide in the exercise of their rights, or what they considered their rights, and Golam Abbas has been vexatiously harassing them. Even if the facts as stated by the prosicution are true, the accused could reasonably plead that they ded nothing which exceeded their right of private defence, and there are many contradictions in the prosecution which I think it unnecessary to go into.

I find the accused not guilty and acquit them. Both parties claim possession, but there is no such thing. The Khal has only just dried up and is not productive.

CHEATING AT GOLF.

GOLF, says "A Careful Amateur" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is the only first-class game at which cheating is at all easy—supposing of course that the player is unaccompanied by a caddy, and even when accompanied by a caddy it is still quite possible to cheat. If a player having played five strokes says to his caddy, "That is four, is it not?" the latter will probably reply, "I think it is five, sir; but if the player respond, "Oh no, Im sure its only four," the caddy, will probably say no more. Possibly, at the end of the match, he may mention to the other caddy his opinion of the circumstance; but this will not affect the player's reputation unless he happens to be at his own club. Even then it will take a good long time, and many repetitions of various caddies' adverse opinions of his arithmetical powers to throw anything like a serious doubt upon his honour, and yet what club is there which does not possess one or two members of whom it is *sotto voce* said that if you play with them you will have to look pretty sharply after their score?

It is the commonly accepted belief that the vast majority of golf-players belong to a class which is incapable of cheating—at all events out of business hours. I am sorry to have to express the deliberate conviction that the belief in the honour and honesty of golfers has very unsubstantial foundation in fact. I have golfed for a number of years over all kinds of greens and with all sorts of people; and on innumberable occasions I have been driven to strongly suspect my opponent of cheating, and on many occasions I have positively detected him in so doing. In a match as every golfer knows the two players are often pretty widely separated. Under such circumstances it is obvious that various minor acts of cheating are comparatively easy. If a player discovers his ball in a rather bad lie, he can, in the act of addressing alter its position and thus give himself a good lie. Such a thing as missing the ball altogether is not unknown even with fairly experienced players; and I have known many instances when I have not been obviously looking, but have only detected out of the corner of my eye that my opponent has had a mishap of this kind—that the *coup dans l'air* has not been counted unless I have drawn attention to it when on the green. Of course this miscounting of strokes is much easier when the fortunes of the game carry the two players on different sides of a hedge or other defence from observation. I remember on one occasion, having satisfactorily negotiated a somewhat high bunker into which my opponent blundered, watching his head and shoulders—the only part of him visible—from the other side. He made several strokes and at last jerked the ball over. I thought it had taken four to get out, but he declared that the three first strokes were only practice ones at the sand. I, of course, could not contradict this, and, being of a placable temperament, refrained from pointing out that it was scarcely etiquette to practice strokes when practically out of sight in a bunker.

Apart from instances of this sort, nothing is easier than to intentionally forget a stroke when counting up after holing out on the green. As a matter of fact, unless one steadily counts as one goes along, it is quite easy to genuinely make a mistake, and it is to this fact that the habitual cheater trusts should at any time his miscount be detected. And if, being somewhat doubtful of the accuracy of his computation, you endeavour to recall his individual strokes, he will very likely tell you that it is not etiquette to do so. No doubt he is right in a certain sense, for it is the honourable custom of good golfers to entirely trust each other in the matter of counting strokes. But if one's suspicions are aroused as to the untrustworthiness of the memory of your opponent (to put it politely), it is impossible to avoid keeping an eye on him and counting his strokes; and when your total does not tally with his it seems only right to point out the fact. As a matter of fact, the true scoring etiquette of golf enjoins the frequent mutual reference by the two players to their several scores. Most players ought to be approaching the putting green, and consequently pretty near together, at their third stroke; and by that time a pleasant colloquy of "You played the odd," or "Shall I play the like" should be easily practicable and always is desirable.

The reason why players cheat at a game which is mainly played for honour is difficult to determine. It seems to be getting more and more customary to wager "a ball" on the match, and though a ball is the nominal prize 1s. is really meant. Many players habitually stake for higher sums on the issue of a game and in my judgment the practice is altogether to be deprecated. Unimportant as it must be to the great majority of golfers, it yet seems to be sufficient for many minor lapses from the path of honour. The truth probably is that a good many people who play golf find the very considerable incidental expenses rather a drain upon their petty cash. A couple of rounds with lunch in between will mean an outlay of at last 5s; and in relation to this sum, the winning or losing of a florin is quite a considerable matter, amazing as it seems that it should be so. A further explanation of the existence of cheating amongst golfers is to be found in the extraordinary dislike some people have to losing any game. Although nothing pecuniary may depend upon it, they detest yielding victory to an opponent, and will not scruple to cheat rather than permit that to happen. How they salve their consciences in such matters is hard to say. Every golfer will have had the experience of utterly foozling a shot at one moment and bringing it off successfully the next; and as the foozling can generally be attributed to some outside circumstance (a lark up-rising in the air will do if nothing better offers) the golfer with a tough conscience may think that he is really quite justified in not counting the foozle as a stroke. How really ignominious so petty a subterfuge is scarcely needs pointing out. And considering the enormous growth of the golfing spirit nowadays, it seems desirable to put in an emphatic plea in favour of the strictly honourable playing of the game. Cheating under all circumstances is utterly despicable and nowhere is it more so than on golf-links.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, In bottles, 1s, 1½d, and upwards.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 3.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the order contained in Govt Notification No. 7510, dated the 18th Dec 1898, which appointed Lieut J W B Merewether to be Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur, should take effect from the 28th June 1896.

Lieut J L Harrington, acting Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which Lieut H F Jacob returns to Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules:—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh, B A, LL B, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, continuing to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Talegaon and Sasvad in the district of Poona. Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, continuing to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon in the dist of Poona. Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, continuing to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Athni in the district of Belgaum.

Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Jhaverbhai Nathabhai, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Nadiad and Magte of the Second Class in the dist of Kaira, to pass sentences of whipping.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Saheb Jhaverbhai Nathabhai with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Wilkin to be substantive pro tem Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, from the date of Mr E Van der Straaten being on leave without pay and pending further orders.

Mr P E Percival, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. C A B Beatty, on return to duty, to be Pesonal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police; Mr F L Goldsmid, on relief, to be Supt of Police, G I P Ry, pending the return to duty of Mr H J H Henderson or until further orders; Mr H R Hume, on relief, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Bijapur Dist pending the return to duty of Mr. D Davies or until further orders; and Khan Saheb Rastomji Hormasji Kotwal to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Bijapur Dist until relieved by Mr Hume.

Rao Saheb Shivram Sitaram Wagle, second class Subordinate Judge, is granted furlough from the 2nd June to 31st Aug 1897, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R H E Leggatt, I C S, to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Saheb Kashinath Shivram Bodas, Magte of the first class in the district of Nasik, with additional powers specified.

Mr O C G Hayter, Asst Supt of Police on probation, Shikarpur, passed on the 3rd April 1897 an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XV of the Rules, dated the 22nd Dec 1894, relating to the examination of Police officers.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishvar, on the termination of the special temporary appointment created by paragraph 1 of Govt Resolution No. 7567, dated the 6th Nov 1893, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Nadiad pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is further pleased to appoint, under clause (I) of Sec 12 of Act IX of 1887 (The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act) Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishvar to be also Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Nadied, and to confer upon him under clause (3) of that section, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court of Small Causes, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs 20.

H E the Govr in Council is also pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal, on relief by Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishvar, to act as second class Subordinate Judge of Dohad; and Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur, on relief, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

Rao Saheb Tribhovandas Lakshmidas Dalal, second class Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogha, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month and thirteen days from the 3rd June 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to be Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogha during the absence of Rao Saheb Dalal or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni and Rao Saheb G R Gokhale, Magtes of the first class in the district of Aamednagar with additional power, specified.

Azam Balabhai Hargovandas, acting Head Karkun, taluka Mehmadabad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 to be a Magte of the third class in that district, is invested with additional powers, spcified.

Azam Bhavanishanker Gopal, acting Head Karkun, taluka Yellapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Tahilram Tejumal, acting Head Munshi, taluka Shahbandar in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar, B A, LL B, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Pen, during the absence of Rao Saheb Shivram Sitaram Wagle on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Mathuradas to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge in the Ratnagiri District pending further orders.

H E in Council is also pleased under Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to empower Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Mathuradas to try such appeals from the decrees and orders of the Subordinate Courts in the Ratnagiri District as would lie to the District Judge and may be referred by him to Rao Bahadur Thakurdas.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, Joint Second Class, First Grade Subordinate Judge at Nasik, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Dhulia pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Stewart, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from 25th June 1897.

Mr G D Madgavkar, I C S, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr J M Campbell, M A, LL D Glas, C I E, I C S, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Reverend J A Sellar, M A, to do duty temporarily at Kirkee from date of departure of the Reverend L M Haslope.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev C H Badham, B A, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad The Rev P R Harrison, M A, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

The Revd C E C deCoetlogon, M A, to do duty at the Presidency Town until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased—(a) to appoint Mr W Mathews to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, with effect from the 26th ultimo, vice Mr Francis Stewart Lamb; and (b) to fix Aden as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector hereby appointed.

Surgn-Major R J Baker, M D, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Batton Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt Francis Gyde Heaven is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st May 1897.

Asst Surgn Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B A, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surg, Karwar, with effect from the afternoon of 11th May 1897.

The services of Mr Playford Reynolds, M Inst C E, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept with effect from the 5th June 1897.

Surgn Capt Baman Das Basu has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Satara, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th May 1897, afternoon.

Asst Surg A M Dotivala has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Parekh Dharmshala Segregation Hospital at Surat with effect from 19th May 1897, forenoon.

Karachi Artillery Vols—Second Lieut Herman Goswin Boner, Supernumerary List, is placed on the active list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, Suptg Engr, 3rd Class, is allowed furlough for one year from 7th June 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr E G Gahagan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from 18th May 1897, under Article 340a of the Civil Service Regulations.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C T Burke B E, M Inst C E, on relief by Mr P Reynolds, to act as Suptg Engr, Indus Left Bank Division, with the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, third class.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Shriniwas Venkatesh Kowjalgi and Harilal Desaibhai Desai as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, B A, LL B, to be Asst Public Prosecutor for the Belgaum District for such cases as may be made over to him by the District Public Prosecutor for that district.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr Khanchand Lachiram is confirmed in his appointment of Sub Registrar of Mirpur Khas in the Thar and Parkar District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Ramchandra Sakharam Barve, Head Clerk to the Coll of Thana, acted as Mamlatdar of Dahanu from 30th March to 9th May 1897, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Haribhai Gopalji, who was under suspension from 28th March to 9th May 1897, both days inclusive.

Khan Bahadur Shamsudin Sayed Mia Kadri, B.A., Probationary Depy Collr, reported himself for duty to the Collr of Surat on the 19th inst in the forenoon.

Lieut Col F W Snell assumed charge of the office of Special Political Agent, Rajpipla, on the 20th instant, in the afternoon.

Central Division.

Major S G Bird and Capt G W W Savile respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magte Devlali, on the 20th inst in the afternoon.

A telegram dated Pachmarhi, 31st May, says:—Mr. C. C. Leefe, Executive Engineer, Raipur, died of cholera yesterday while out at Drug inspecting famine works. His wife is in England. The deceased joined the service in 1877, and was many years Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department. Recently he was appointed to the charge of the Chhattisgarh division where the famine work is exceptionally heavy. He was very popular.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE interview with a Danish missionary returned from the Congo which is published by Reuter's Agency completely confirms the terrible accounts given at the meeting in St. Martin's Town Hall. Mr. Sjoblom roundly asserts that the Commission of Inquiry is a sham, and that Governor-General Wahis has done his best to protect offenders from punishment. M Wahis on one occasion remarked to the missionary that he failed to call witnesses to establish his charges, and was met by the reply that "after two had given their evidence the others were too frightened to do so because the Commissaire had pointed a loaded gun at them as they stood outside the Judge's house waiting to be called." If there is any answer to be made to these persistent allegations it ought to be quickly forthcoming. To quote the Governor-General's words, the story is now all over Europe."

The splendid work of Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, is to receive still further recognition—this time by the house surgeons, clinical clerks, and dressers who worked under him at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. The token of regard to the father of antiseptic surgery is to take the form of a complimentary dinner at the Cafe Royal, on the 25th inst. It will, no doubt, be an interesting gathering, and to make it a memorable one the "Lancet" mentions that it is proposed to print as a souvenir the names of all those who have held subordinate offices under Lord Lister since his first experience of hospital work in 1861.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has had many tributes paid to him in his time, but that which the Canadian Government recently gave him is probably the most unique. Some Canadian legislators with poetic predilections took exception to Mr. Kipling's ballad, "Our Lady of the Snows," asserting that it was calculated to do Canada harm, and a debate was started upon it. Ottawa mail advices show that the Government, in order to understand the peom thoroughly, were at the expense of having it telegraphed from London at one shilling a word. Mr. Kipling is probably the first poet who has put a Government to the expense of securing poetry by cable.

There will be deep regret felt in artistic circles at the death of Mr. R. A. Brownlie, an artist whose humorous drawings secured him wide popularity. "R.A.B." were familiar initials in the "Sketch" and other illustrated papers. He united with a keen sense of humour a light, distinctive touch. Added to these qualities, which served him well in his own particular sphere of art, he was a quick worker, and could delineate faces from memory with the minutest accuracy. Mr. Brownlie was a Scotsman, and died in Glasgow.

Max O'Rell is taking up his new role of playwright with great energy and enthusiasm. He is performing at Birmingham in his own Anglicised version of "The Voyage of M. Perrichon," and every moment of his spare time is occupied in putting the finishing touches to a new French play which he has had "on the stocks" for some time, and which he is under contract to deliver in Paris. Madame Paul Blouet has written a short and entertaining curtain-raiser to her husband's play "On the Centinong," under the title of "Two in the Dark."

The special Envoy from China for the Royal celebration is Chang Yin-huan. Some of the English residents at Peking have been objecting to the choice of Chang on the ground that his official rank does not entitle him to the honour, and that the Japanese refused to receive him during the war when he was deputed to try and secure an armistice. But the fact of the matter is that China will not send a prince of the blood. Chang is a red-button mandarin, Minister of the Tsungli Yamen, President of a Board, and is altogether a bright and intelligent official. That the English Government is willing to receive him is attested by the fact that Sir Claude MacDonald, Her Majesty's Minister to China, entertained him at a farewell dinner.

The passion for cricket has now stolen into the blood of Antipodean girls, and we see from the Australasian Review of Reviews that teams of petticoated players are making their appearance in Victoria. They can hit, too, and run in a manner which makes scornful members of the other sex elevate their eyebrows. At Warrnamboola team of lady cricketers representing the Forget-me-not Cricket Club, satisfactorily thrashed a team of married men, and then consoled their victims with afternoon tea. No less than five ladies' cricket clubs exist in that particular district of Victoria. The Australian woman has not yet made her appearance in knickerbockers on a football field, but it almost seems as if she were about to seriously challenge the stronger sex's monopoly of cricket.

The Scot figures prominently in a Blue Book recently issued about the Cocos-Keeling Islands, a group of coral formations in the Indian Ocean inhabited by Malays. These islands, it seems, are ruled over by a gentleman of the name of Ross, who seems to be one of the hereditary absolute potentates of the world. Away back about 1820 the islands were uninhabited, and the original Ross took a fancy to them. He came home to Scotland to try and get some settlers, and went back in 1827. Meanwhile, however, another gentleman of the name of Hare, presumably an Englishman, had taken possession. For a time there was a bitter rivalry between Ross and Hare, but ultimately Hare gave in and left the Scot in full possession. Since then the Ross dynasty has been undisturbed save for the occasional onslaught of an unsuccessful assassin. It is pleasing to learn that the Scotsman's influence in Cocos-Keeling is civilising.

The latest medical warning to cyclists comes from Dr. Earl S. Bullock of New York. The trouble all arises, according to this authority, from "overdoing." "Ride a few miles, just enough to exhilarate," he says, "and the result is beneficial. Take too long a ride, and the next day the rider feels as if he had drunk too much. These facts have been demonstrated to me by personal experience. The disease called the vibratory movement has become widespread. It is purely a nervous affection, and more often afflicts the scorcher. Notice a man who has it, and you will observe that he cannot keep still for a moment." This affliction Dr. Bullock attributes to the inclined position of the saddle.

The list of bicycle diseases set out by Dr. Bullock is a long one, but the one which he regards as the most dangerous of all is the "bicycle spine." The pitch forward of the body of the scorcher especially exhausts the nutriment from the pulpy interior of the cushions or intervertebral discs which are placed between the bodies of the spinal vertebræ:—This portion of the spine loses its soft and spongy character, and becomes dry and hardened cartilage. Deprived of its elasticity, the bones of the spine draw closer together, aggravating the normal curvature. The action of the complaint is the same as if a piece of whalebone were being compressed at the ends. The curve that would result in the middle of the whalebone is precisely that which the backbone of the sufferer from "bicycle spine" will assume when the complaint has become sufficiently aggravated. The "bicycle wrist" and the "bicycle eye" are also among the diseases described."

What has been the most beneficent achievement during the Queen's long rein? The Editor of the *Temple Magazine* put the query to a number of eminent men, and their answers will appear in the forthcoming number. Dr. Conan Doyle gives chloroform. Mr. Justin McCarthy thinks the greatest achivements include "the legislation lightening the labour in mines, factories, and workshops; the expansion of the suffrage; the development of science in the direction of dulling or lessening pain in surgical operations; the marvellous improvement in travel and in postal service; and the Queen's own strictly constitutional government." Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace places first among the beneficent achievements anæsthetics and anticeptic treatment of wounds, and second the spread of arbitration in settling international differences, and "our reparation of an act of national injustice by the restoration of the Transvaal to the Boers."

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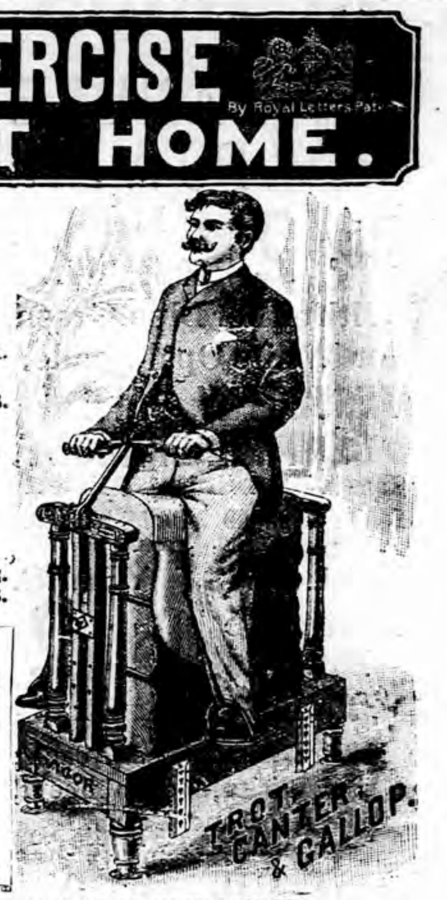

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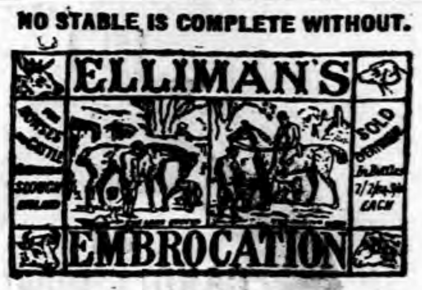

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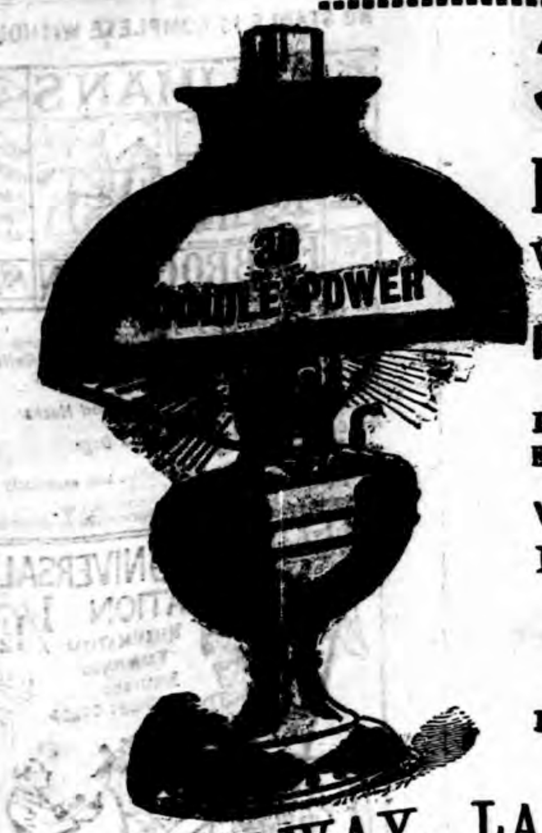

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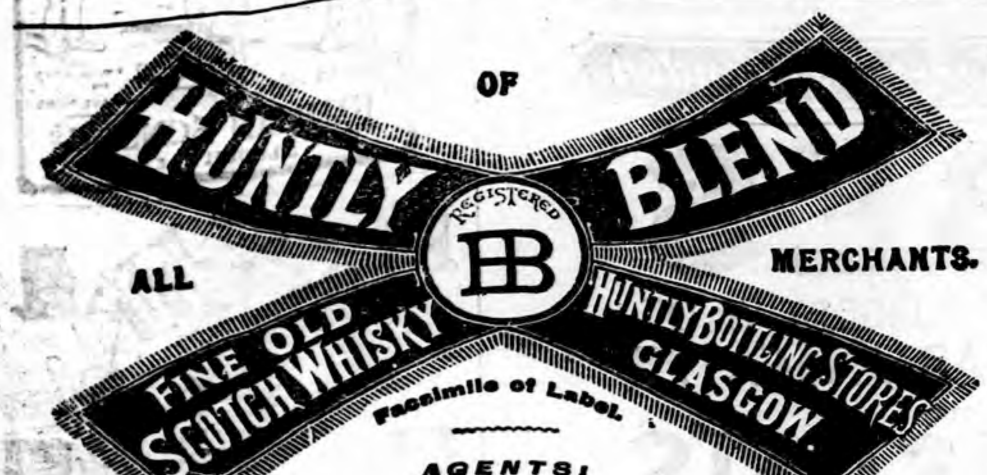

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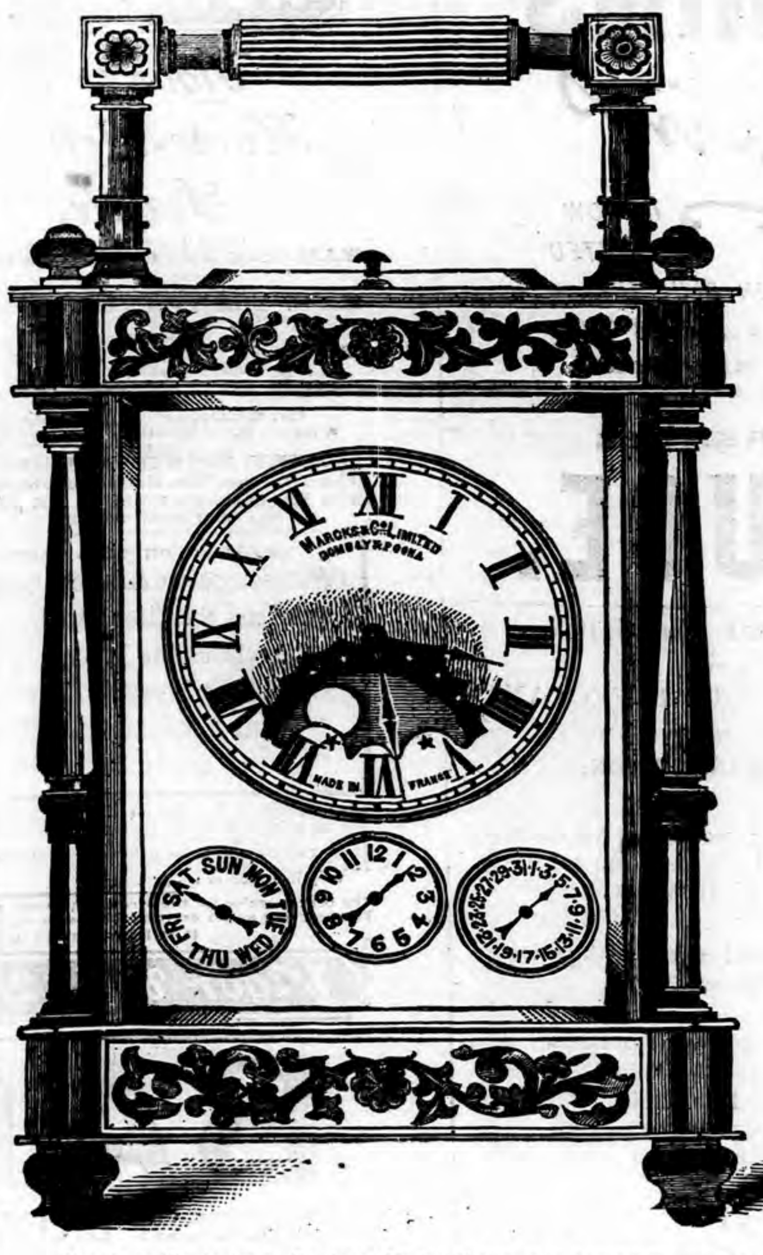
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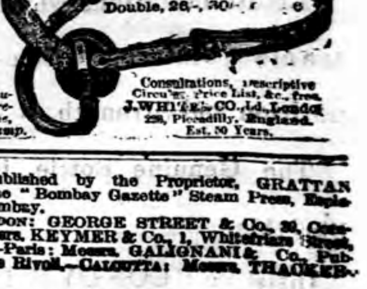

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